FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XL.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 16, 1857. [NO. 2072.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

GOV. WRIGHT ON AGRICULTURE.

The Louisville Journal observes that Gov. Wright, of Indiana, has recently set up almost as many pretensions to the character of a learned agriculturist as to that of an astute politician. He has been the President of the Indiana State Agricultural Association, and has been making grandiloquent speeches in various places upon agriculture, in some of which he introduced most erudite dissertations upon "roots and tops." The following cruel stories of the Governor's practical knowledge on agricultural subjects are published by the Wabash Express:

Joe Wright—we beg his pardon—the Hon. Joseph A. Wright, our present worthy Executive and Senatorial aspirant, is *par excellence* the agricultural Governor of Indiana. He is wonderfully familiar with farmers' lore—a second Poor Richard in the economy of husbandry. He will discourse with oracular wisdom about soils and subsoils, rotation, draining, crossing, seedings, "roots and tops," and every other possible topic connected with plain or fancy farming.

He knows at sight whether a new pattern of a plow is practical; and is altogether *au fait* in churning machines, reapers, planters, rollers, and agricultural implements generally. In fact, when the Governor dies ("*Serus in cœlum redeat, diuque lacto intersit populo!*") it will be a question what niche in the modern Pantheon he shall occupy—whether his statue shall be placed upon the "Democratic Platform" or in the "Agricultural Department."

With a view to the elucidation of this subject we wish to preserve the following authentic anecdotes:

Not many springs ago, His Excellency in company with another distinguished citizen of Indiana, was riding in the country. In passing a beautiful field of grain just beginning to head, the Governor reined up his horse and burst into rapturous admiration of the wheat.

Quoth Ned—"Governor, how much will that wheat yield to the acre?"

"Oh, from seventeen to twenty bushels."

"What kind of seed is that from, Governor?"

"Common winter. That is the best for this soil."

"You are the President of the Indiana Agricultural Society, are you not, Governor?"

"I am, sir."

"Delivered the address before the Agricultural Society of New York, last year?"

"Yes, sir."

"You are the author of an eloquent passage about the cultivation of roots and tops?"

"A mere trifle, Ned."

"Well, you are the only ass I ever saw who could not tell *oats from wheat!*"

A certain farmer, one of the Governor's constituents, who had a profound admiration for his talents and practical knowledge, wrote to him for advice, as to the best method of improving his stock of sheep. The Governor's answer was instant, brief, sententious, sincere: "Get a *Hydraulic Ram*—better than the southdown for mutton, equal to the merino for wool."

The Express adds: "If this does not settle the question, we have a pumpkin story in reserve that may cast some light upon it."

Profitable Farming.—The Clarksville Tobacco Plant says; "Capt. A. Slade, of Caswell, N. C. and his two brothers, have sold their entire crops of Tobacco, lugs included, to a Lynchburg manufacturer, for the extraordinary price of $35 per hundred lbs. Capt. Slade, estimates his crop at 18,000 or 20,000 lbs. It is the product of the labor of some ten hands. If it should turn out to be 20,000 lbs he will realize from each laborer the unprecedented sum of $700. Can the cotton fields of Louisiana, the sugar plantations of Cuba, the rice fields or the turpentine districts of the Carolinas, boast of larger profits?

The Tobacco which commands these prices is of a very fine texture, but its chief claim to superior excellence is attributable to the mode of curing. Of this mode we can give the public no more satisfactory exposition than that charcoal is the fuel used."

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The Hillsborough Recorder states that John Shaw killed his son-in-law, Wm. Gibson, in Alamance county, on Saturday last, by stabbing him twice and then breaking his skull with a stone. Both were drunk. Shaw was a peaceable man when sober. He is in jail.

Willis S. Jones committed suicide in Orange on Friday night, by cutting his throat and plunging into a mill pond. He was a young man about 23 years of age; was in good circumstances, but had met with some pecuniary losses which distressed his mind, and it is supposed was the cause of his committing the rash act.

Bacon.—We learn there have been some 500 hogs slaughtered and salted at Winston, and several hundred at Germanton and Walnut Cove. These were drove hogs, and "snowed up." The price of corn also ruled so high along the road, that drivers were forced to salt away their pork, on the score of economy, and most of them we learn will lose money on their hogs at that.

Bacon will be cheap, we think.

Salem Press.

At the recent meeting of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement Company in this place, John H. Haughton, Esq., of Pittsboro', tendered his resignation as a Director of the Company, but it was unanimously declined.

Wilmington Herald.

Melancholy Death.—Mr. Elias Hodgin, a miller residing near Greensborough, N. C., was caught in the machinery of his mill on Friday of last week, and so horribly crushed, that he died in about five minutes.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Jan. 27, 28, Feb. 11, Strs Fanny and Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for D & W McLaurin, A A McKethan, W & Overbaugh, E J Hale & Son, C Harmson, J C Huske, W C Troy, C E Leete, Beaver Creek Co, J F Foulkes, J Shaw, Dr W McDonald, D McCall, Troy & Marsh, G Lauder, Mrs H Dodd.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1857.

The meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Rail Road Company, last evening, was very fully attended by stockholders and citizens. Arch'd McLean, Esq., presided, with J. M. Rose Secretary.

C. B. Mallett, Esq., President of the Company, entered into a detailed statement of its affairs, from which we learn, that the grading of ten miles of the track is almost completed, (will be done in a week or two.) That $67,719 58 has been paid in in cash, and $99,000 in Town bonds. That the cost of the work done, grading, engineering, &c. and the purchase of real estate for a depot, has been about $82,500. That there is on hand, applicable to the work, $94,000 in Town bonds, and $39,662 61 in good individual subscriptions as yet unpaid. That the grading, bridges, road crossings, possible rock excavations, cross ties, and all other expenses to fit the road for the iron, will cost, according to the detailed estimates (prepared on a liberal scale,) $279,169; to which add $8,193 for engineering and office expenses, and we have a sum of $287,362. The available means on hand, subscriptions, Town bonds, &c amount to $138,362. Leaving $150,000 to be raised, exclusive of the iron and rolling stock. It is so almost universal for rail road companies to borrow, upon a mortgage of their whole property, the means to purchase these last, that no doubt is entertained of the ability to supply that want in that way. The present object, therefore, is to obtain an additional subscription of $150,000, which may be made payable in cash, in materials, or in work.

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, this Community has on all occasions manifested a liberal spirit towards other sections of the State, as the record will abundantly prove. In return we had a right to expect some aid from the State to our Rail Road—aid due not only to this place, but to the development of the great mineral wealth which it is our object to bring forth, and which will render the State rich and powerful. But that aid has again been refused. And we are now taxed heavily for works that are actually injuring us, whilst the parties benefitted at our expense are taunting us with affected *pity* as a *doomed community!*

We are now thrown upon our own resources. Let us use them, and we can build the Road to the Coal Fields. There is no reason for despair. A united, energetic effort, and the work will be accomplished. Our natural advantages are such, that we can fearlessly enter the list of honorable competition with all other works that now are or hereafter can be built. With this great work accomplished, we can defy Legislative neglect and oppression.

We have the authority of the most eminent Geologists in the country, that one square mile of the mineral region contains coal and iron which would bring, in market, an amount equal to the whole assessed property of the State; and the results of similar operations in Pennsylvania confirm his estimate. This mineral region, this untold undeveloped wealth, lies but 35 or 40 miles from us. It can be demonstrated that a rail road from this place to that, will be the best paying stock in the country. Its accomplishment by this community will entitle us to the highest rank in the scale of enterprise, for it will be the first instance in the history of the State of a rail road built without State aid. Instead of being an object of real or affected commiseration, Fayetteville will be entitled to, and will readily receive, the plaudits of all patriotic and sagacious citizens of other sections of the State and of the country. For she will have accomplished a work which will contribute more to the wealth and glory of the State than all her other public works together.

The plan proposed by the President and Directors of the Company is to finish the grading of the Road, and then to issue bonds, secured by a mortgage on the whole property, for the purchase of the iron and rolling stock. This is a system adopted successfully by nearly all the railroads in the country. And we think that we can make such a showing as will enable us to effect the arrangement upon very nearly as good terms as with State bonds.

We therefore propose that the Company Go AHEAD!

Resolved, That we *can* and *will* build the road, and that as stockholders and as a community we will give our united energies to the work.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be requested to open books for further subscriptions to stock, to be paid in cash, or in work at Engineer's estimates.

Resolved, That the act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Western Rail Road Company," be, and the same is hereby accepted as a part of the charter of this Company.

Under the 2d resolution, a committee of the Directors will call upon the citizens with a subscription book, conditioned that the whole amount of $150,000 be subscribed, by individuals, corporations, or counties; otherwise the subscription to be void.

It is to be hoped that when called upon, the citizens of this town especially will be prepared to subscribe, without consuming the time of the committee in arguing the matter, or in urging them to do that without which they and all of us will become poor indeed,—poor in purse, but poorer still in character as a community. The road will be a road to prosperity and honor to Fayetteville. Let each one of her citizens do what he can, without the slightest reference to what his neighbors may or may not do.

THE DEEP RIVER COAL AND IRON.—In a letter from C. B. Dungan, of Philadelphia, President of the Company which owns the Egypt mine, where such a large amount has been expended, and works completed by which 200,000 tons of coal could be sent to market annually, we find it stated that—

"The iron on Deep River is of better quality than any found even in the State of Pennsylvania, and is, besides, more accessible, and already have arrangements been made to erect several manufactories in the neighborhood of the Egypt property. One concern is ready to expend five hundred thousand dollars, with that view, if they could be assured of the early completion of the river. Our own company designed doing the same thing; and every Furnace will supply from twenty to forty thousand tons per annum, to be passed over the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement, to market.

"Had the river been completed as was contemplated, that whole region would already have been a scene of life not now anticipated. To my certain knowledge, more than a million of dollars has been diverted to less profitable investments, because of the want of passage to the sea-coast.

He adds, that the minerals of that section "must enrich the State beyond any other, and which must eventually make North Carolina *the creditor State of the whole Union.*"

HON. J. G. SHEPHERD.—The Raleigh Spirit of the Age says:—

"We feel that a high award of praise is due Mr. Speaker Shepherd for the coolness, precision and patience with which he passed through this turbulent night session. Amidst all the confusion, and when every thing seemed to be at sea, he was able at all times to state the exact condition of the bill. His was an arduous post, but he maintained it with dignity and ability. His closing Address to the House, in response to the unanimous vote of thanks tendered him, was courteous and touching—reflecting credit upon his head and heart."

AN INCIDENT.—In the Standard's account of the proceedings of the House of Commons on the 29th ult.—the bill to give further State aid to the Atlantic railroad (from Goldsborough to Beaufort) being under consideration—

"Mr. Tomlinson [Locofoco member from Johnston] wished to be well understood on this question, as he had voted against the bill on its 2d reading. He stated he was a compromise man, and willing to change when he saw a necessity for changing. He was willing to do his duty on this, which he considered the most important question of the session. The subject of internal improvements had been canvassed in his county, and he had been pledged not to vote to put the State further in debt. He had obeyed the wishes of his people and opposed all further appropriations. He had voted against the bill because he thought it would be carried by a large majority. But when he saw the disposition of gentlemen on the floor to reject this bill, which was necessary to sustain the credit of the State, he would come forward and support the State and her sinking bonds. The debt must be paid. He would take the responsibility, and rely upon the wisdom, liberality and generosity of his constituents."

Mr. Tomlinson had pledged himself "not to vote to put the State further in debt," and had "opposed all further appropriations." Fit Legislator this! But then Mr. Tomlinson wanted *this* bill passed, notwithstanding it would put the State $350,000 further in debt. '*He had voted against the bill because he thought it would be carried by a large majority.*' Noble conduct this! Mr. Tomlinson being willing and anxious that other people should "put the State further in debt," for the benefit of his section, though he himself held back. This was on its 2d reading. And now he avowed his determination to violate his pledge to his constituents. "He would take the responsibility." Well, did he? Let us see: A paragraph or two below in the same column of the Standard we find as follows:—

"The bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic and N. C. railroad was taken up and rejected—yeas 41, nays 49.

Mr. Tomlinson moved a re-consideration."

Now no member could move a reconsideration unless he had voted with the majority. That is, Mr. Tomlinson must again have voted against the bill, notwithstanding his assertion that he was in favor of it, and that he meant to take the responsibility. Whether he ever voted for it, or not, we cannot tell. But he is a model Legislator. In the remarkable body of which he was a member, his conduct does not appear to have attracted any notice. Probably such things were common.

LET US HAVE IT.—The Raleigh Standard "thinks it could tell why and how that bill (the Fayetteville Coal Fields Road) failed," but "it does not wish to do so." Let us have it by all means. *It is said*, that the next Congressional campaign for this district had a great deal to do with the failure of the bill. But we are not likely to have any developments of that sort from the Standard. That paper is a disciple of the "immortal Macon," and its knowing shake of the head is likely to be followed by a specimen of his *wit*, of the "shrewd, dry kind." Did the Bill fail because "*it did not get votes enough*"?

CONGRESS.—The proceedings for a week or two past have not been of much general interest. It is stated that the Senate has virtually rejected the Dallas treaty by which it had been supposed the Central American difficulties had been satisfactorily settled with England. In this connection, we notice a speech against the Treaty by Mr. Clingman, from which we infer that that gentleman will have the confidence of the incoming administration, and that that administration will favor the acquisition (probably by fillibustering) of this "whole boundless continent." Mr. Clingman not only favored the acquisition of Cuba and Central America, but, in due time the *strip of country hanging on to the South called South America.*

On Monday, Mr Winslow of N. C., moved a suspension of the rules, so as to enable him to move that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of a bill to make further appropriations for the improvement of Cape Fear river, and that it be put upon its passage; but the motion was not agreed to—ayes 75, noes 45, (two thirds not voting in favor thereof.)

MORALS OF POLITICIANS.—TWO LETTERS.—By one mail, a few days ago, we received papers containing the two letters below. The first is from the President elect to a member of the present Legislature of Pennsylvania:—

WHEATLAND, Jan. 7, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Although I have always refrained from interfering in the choice of senators by the legislature, yet the highly confidential relations which a Pennsylvania President ought to sustain toward a Pennsylvania senator at the present moment, induces me to say a few words to you, as a valued friend, on the pending senatorial election.

I learn that doubts have been expressed as to my preference among the candidates, and although my opinion may be entitled to little weight, I do not desire to be placed in an equivocal position on this or any other subject.

When asked, I have always said that I preferred Colonel Forney, and I should esteem it a friendly act towards myself for any person, in or out of the legislature, to support him.

At the same time, I desire to express my warm personal and political regard for Messrs. Robbins, Foster, Buckalew, and Wright.

From the course pursued by Mr. Brodhead, for some years past, confidential relations between him and myself have ceased.

I have thus presented to you my views, so that, if you should deem it necessary, you may speak my sentiments to such persons as may consider them of any value.

From your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

HENRY S. MOTT, ESQ.

To show what sort of a man is this "confidential" friend of the President of the United States, whom he esteems above all other men in Pennsylvania, and takes such an extraordinary and ill-judged a mode to promote to the most dignified and important post of Senator in Congress, we add the other letter, which was given in evidence in the trial of the celebrated Forrest divorce case, a few years ago:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1850.

[*Private.*] "Our friend Forrest is now here, and is about to apply for a divorce from his wife, He has had, for eighteen months, the proofs of her infidelity; but has chosen to keep them quiet, and would have done so still, but for her folly in censuring him for leaving her. It is really astounding how he has kept these proofs to himself, from all his friends for all that time; but it is so nevertheless.

The facts are these: Eighteen months ago, while playing in Cincinnati, he caught Mrs. F. in a very *equivocal* position with a young man in his own parlor, not in actual connection, but near it. She protested innocence, and he let it pass by, loving her as he did profoundly. They passed on to New Orleans, and so home to New York. After they reached, and had been there some time, he found, one evening, on his wife's table a *billet doux* in the handwriting of, though not signed by this young man, in which she was alluded to in terms the most amorous and unmistakable. The language alluded to her "white arms that wound about his neck;" to the "blissful hours they had spent together;" and the letter had been kept as a memento, until it was quite well worn. Upon this evidence, with other confirmatory proofs, he intends applying to our Legislature for a divorce. But you are now in a position to serve him *in a manner he shall never forget.* The person who wrote to Mrs. F., and in whose company she was detected, is Geo. Jamieson, now playing in New Orleans. If you don't know him you can, as editor of a leading paper, soon make his acquaintance. What Forrest now desires, to clinch the nail, is to obtain, in some way, an *admission* from Jamieson. I named you to him as a safe, steady and intelligent friend, and he will never forget whatever you may do for him in this, to him, most vital matter. He suggests that you might institute intimate relations with J., and then induce him either in your presence or in company, to *admit* as a thing to be proud of, his connection with Mrs. F. He is fond of a glass, and possibly, in a convivial mood might become communicative.

No harm will come to him; he is game too small for Forrest; and any admission he may make, may be important only as aiding an injured man in getting relieved from a now hateful bond. Can you manage this thing, my friend? It will require skill and caution, and if successful, will warmly endear you to Forrest. He is nearly crazy at the idea of being placed in his present position; but he will spend half he is worth to be relieved from it. The matter must be kept secret. Above all, do not name me in connection with it. Excuse me for troubling you in regard to it. My ardent attachment to glorious Forrest must be my excuse. Now, won't you help to relieve him?

It would help in the matter, probably, to know that John Green, the actor, now in New Orleans, is the warm friend of Forrest, and may know Jamieson well.

You can use your own discretion in letting him know the facts, and invoking his aid.

This letter is addressed to you with the knowledge of Mr. Forrest.

Please write as soon after receipt as you can find opportunity to look about you. With kind regards, I am, dear Roberts,

Yours very truly,

JOHN W. FORNEY.

Geo. Roberts, Esq.

Here is a deliberate proposition to Roberts to insinuate himself into the acquaintance and friendship of Jamieson, to get him drunk, and then, while in that condition, to work upon his vanity, and get him "to admit, as a thing to be proud of," something to blast the character of a woman. The result of the trial was, after long and full investigation, that Mrs. Forrest got a divorce from her husband, but he was refused a divorce from her. In other words, the testimony showed that *he* was guilty of adultery, and that *she* was innocent. Such a conspiracy as that proposed by Forney, such mean treachery, would have been unpardonable if the lady had been guilty, and the husband innocent. But what shall be said of it when the character of the parties was directly the reverse of that? And the intimation of Roberts, that as Forrest was willing to spend half he was worth, Roberts could get a share of that half for this piece of villain's work!

Our purpose in publishing these letters, with the above statement of circumstances, is to show how low politicians and politics have fallen at the North, when the President of the United States asks as a special favor to himself, that such a man as this shall be elected to the Senate, where he could hold a "confidential" relation to himself. How can we wonder that the standard of morals and respectability, both public and private, has fallen so low within a few years past? How can we wonder that Congress no longer commands the respect and confidence which the people lavished upon it a few years ago?

The deterioration is not confined to Congress. It extends to the great body of National, State and Municipal officers; until it may with truth be said, in this day and generation, that

"The post of honor is a private station."

So far as we know, this downward tendency of political morality, dates from Gen. Jackson's inauguration of the policy of "rewards and punishments." It was the avowed principle of his administration—and we well remember how it at first shocked public sentiment—that his political friends were to be "rewarded" with the *country's* offices and honors, and his political foes to be "punished" by removal from office;—the first without any reference to those good old tests, "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution?" and the last without any pretence of unfitness, or of unfaithfulness to any thing save "the party." There forthwith sprang forward that army of bold bad men, who determined to secure office by doing the dirty work of party. And of that class is Forney. Their ascent has been gradual. They did not for a long time aspire to the high offices, but were satisfied with the small pickings and stealings—the old clothes in the gift of the dispensers of public charity. Four years ago the country laughed at the presumption of the infamous Bennett of the N. Y. Herald, in aspiring to a foreign mission, which President Pierce had the good sense to refuse, though he was greatly indebted to Bennett for his election. But here is a man of equally unenviable reputation, actually backed for the Senate by the President elect! Melancholy spectacle! Deplorable point in the downward progress of public morals!

Many of the young men of the best talents and character in the country are attaching themselves to the democratic party, for the sole purpose, apparently, of being on the strong side, and of reaping the rewards of party services. Let them reflect upon the character of the men, their party associates, with whom they will have to compete for those honors. Not the good and talented men of Pennsylvania, but the unscrupulous and talented, must be sent to the Senate; because the services of such will be useful to the President of the party. Would that our countrymen would take the right view of these things, and abolish this whole system of rewards for party services—would *call* proper men into the public service, and not allow bad ones to thrust themselves forward under a plea of having done and being capable of doing the greatest amount of dirty work for the party.

There is another view of this President's recommendation, which we have not presented, because it is so well done by the Richmond Whig, in the following paragraphs:—

Now and Then.—We have called attention to the unwarranted and shameless interference of Mr. Buchanan in the matter of electing a Senator for one of the sovereign States of the Union. His letter in behalf of Forney is unprecedented. No President elect has ever perpetrated so indelicate and outrageous an act. Not one of them has ever set so dangerous a precedent. It strikes directly and pointedly at the independence and sovereignty of the States. It derives all its importance from the *official* character of Mr. Buchanan, although he is not yet President by the forms of law. And it is that consideration which should subject his action in this matter to the condemnation and scorn of all right-feeling and right-thinking people. His recommendation of Forney, or any other man, as plain and simple James Buchanan, in his private individual capacity, would not extort any criticism from us or provoke a moment's thought—except as indicating, in the case of Forney, a culpable affection for personal and political profligates, which should at all times shock an enlightened public sentiment. But it is the strictly *official* character of his act of interference, which the people should calmly consider, and then as pointedly and emphatically rebuke.

Mr. Buchanan himself, it seems, once thought it grossly improper for him, as a federal officer, to interfere in the election of a Senator in his own State—and so his recent conduct stands condemned by his own words on a previous occasion; for Mr. Wagonseller—one of the Democrats who voted for Cameron—in the flush of his relentless exposition, as the Louisville Journal remarks, also produces a letter written by Mr. Buchanan in 1845, while Secretary of State under President Polk, in which he pointedly declined to express an opinion in regard to the then pending election of a United States Senator, in the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the ground that he, *as a Federal officer, had no right to interfere in the affairs of the individual States.* Yet, as President elect of the nation, he does in 1857, what, as Secretary of State, he would'nt stoop to do in 1845! And, to make the contrast still more violent, General Cameron was then, as recently, one of the leading candidates in nomination, though, as it happened, the friend, and not, as now, the adversary of Mr. Buchanan. Certainly human weakness never broke out into official impropriety in a more striking and contemptible manner. Mr. Buchanan's conduct is not only a disgrace to himself, but a burning and lasting shame to the nation. It is enough to make the whole country blush to the eyes. And yet what note of condemnation, what word of censure, what syllable of rebuke, has been uttered by a single Democratic press or politician in Virginia or the South?

LARGE TRADE.—There is an unusually large quantity of cotton in town this morning, much of which came on the Centre Plank Road.

SPIRITOUS LIQUORS AND THE "TIGER."—The Raleigh Spirit of the Age thus accounts for the failure of the amendment to the revenue law, taxing peddlers of liquor:

"We understand that one single house in the city, sold in *one week*, SIXTY DOZEN BOTTLES OF ALE?—720 bottles in a week, sold by one house, of ale alone! And the quantity of this beverage and stronger drink sold by the other houses in the city, must have been enormous, according to the same ratio. A venerable member said that, while sitting in one of the doorkeeper's rooms smoking a pipe, in the course of a very few minutes three quart bottles of liquor were drank there by members. So that the Capitol itself was converted into a doggery."

The Age seems to be surprised at all this. It has probably forgotten that the late Legislature was elected especially to promote "internal improvements."

The "Tiger" (cant phrase for faro bank) was there too it seems. A correspondent of the Herald of Truth says:

"I was informed, that there were some three or four tigers, situated in rather private houses, in different parts of the city where men went under cover of the night, and fought those tigers,—sometimes with great recklessness and desperation. Notwithstanding, I was told that the tigers always conquered their adversaries. I did not go to see the tigers myself, and therefore do not vouch for the positive truth of all that I was told, in relation to them."

Whereupon, as the Tiger only makes his appearance when the Legislature is in session, the Age asks:

"Now, how many of these bold Gladiators, who entered the arena to fight, "the Tiger," were members of the Legislature? At this very session, a law was passed making it a fine of $25 to punch the old animal so as to make him show his teeth. How many members voted for this law, and then violated it in less than twenty-four hours? How many?"

GREAT LOSS BY FLOODS AND ICE.—Our Northern papers this morning bring accounts of the breaking up of the ice in several rivers by which immense losses have been sustained. At Albany the loss is estimated at two millions of dollars.

The city throughout the last Monday night was the scene of the utmost confusion. Laborers were working all night removing goods in the stores in the lower part of the city to the second stories, where it was thought they would be safe; but at 11 o'clock the water began rising rapidly, and the workmen were obliged to desist and run for safety. The water has reached a point three feet higher than ever before known, flooding the whole lower portion of the city as high up as Green street. Broadway was flooded from the Exchange to the Delavan House, and the stores and cellars on the west side were filled with water. All the streets between Broadway and the river were navigable by large boats. A large number of cattle were drowned. At 3 o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded in different parts of the city, adding terrors to the scene. The propeller Western World took fire and sunk, and it is rumored that several lives were lost. Twelve canal boats, three barges, and two tugs were sunk. The canal warehouses on the pier are stove in, the flood making a breach through them.

Four hundred cattle at East Albany were drowned, as were also many horses stabled in the lower part of the city. Three wrecked houses passed down this morning from above, and two men were seen upon the roof of one of them. Both the Hudson river and the Central railroads are submerged; the trains landing the passengers in the outskirts of the city.

The streets at noon were in the greatest state of excitement. Several alarms of fire were sounded. Families from the flooded districts were landing from flat boats at the post office steps, and the water was still rising. The lumber districts were also overflowed.

The city of Troy is nearly overflowed, and the bridges are in danger. One bridge from up the river floated down entire against the Troy bridge.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.

Destructive Flood at Chicago.—We are in the midst of the greatest flood experienced here since 1849. All the railroad bridges are badly damaged or swept entirely away, and no trains are running. The railroad bridge over the Du Page river was moved by the ice on Friday night, precipitating the locomotive and six cars into the river. The fireman and brakeman were drowned.

The Potomac river has been flooded in the same way. Part of the Long Bridge at Washington City has been carried away. A canal bridge is gone; and a break in the canal of 200 feet, and one of 50 feet.

Great damage has been done likewise on the Schuylkill, Delaware, Susquehanna, Ohio, and other rivers.

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst., by Rev. Mr. Skinner, Mr. BENJ. F. PERKINSON, of Raleigh, to Miss MARY McCULLERS, daughter of Mr. M. McCullers, of Johnston county.

At Wake Forest, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. K. Kelly, Mr. WM. E. CANNADY, of Granville, to Miss A. P. REPITON, of Wilmington.

In Chatham county, on the 1st inst., at the residence of Daniel Smith, Esq., by Rev. John Hinshaw, Dr. SIDNEY BISHOP to Miss SALLY ALBRIGHT, daughter of the late John Albright, of Alamance.

In Clinton, Feb. 5th, by Rev. H. McAlpin, Mr. JAMES MARSH to Miss LEONAS FERRELL, all of Clinton.

In Wilmington, on the 1st inst., Mr. WM. F. ALDERMAN to Miss ANNA MARIA, daughter of T. D. Love.

DIED,

In Greensborough, N. C., on Tuesday morning February 3d, of paralysis, Mrs. ELIZABETH RANKIN, wife of Wm. S. Rankin, Esq.

In Sampson county, on the 2d inst., JOHN GILLESPIE, infant son of Col. J. G. and M. A. McDougald, aged 8 months and 19 days. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God."—Mark x, 14. [Com.

At the residence of Edward McCrady, Esq., near Charleston, on the 5th inst., WILLIAM DeBERNIERE, in the 60th year of his age—a native of Wilmington.

On Monday last, in Washington city, at the residence of his father, after a lingering illness, GALES SEATON, in the 40th year of his age, son of W. W. Seaton, Esq.

In Stanly county, on the 29th ult., aged 18 years and 7 months, MARY T., youngest daughter of Thos. L. Moss.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 8.—Brig Howard from Martinique. 10.—Br Brig Purchase from Port au Spain, Trinidad; Schr W. H. Howard from Sloop Point.

BEAUFORT HARBOR.

The following note from Gov. Morehead will be read with interest by the public:

Greensborough Patriot.

NEW-BERNE, 9th Feb. 1857.

Editors of Patriot and Flag:—On Monday last the barque Damon, Captain Bartlett, of Bangor, Maine, entered the Port of Beaufort with a cargo of rails for the Atlantic Rail Road, of 476 tons. She passed the bar, and entered the port at dead low water.

On Friday, the "T & J" barque, Captain J. D. Coffin, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, entered the same port in low tide, with 580 tons rails and drawing over 15 feet of water. They are lying in New Port Channel, near each other, in front of the terminus of the Rail Road where the wharf is to be built, and about 300 feet from the shore, and in water some 20 or 30 feet deep. They might have brought much larger cargoes if the vessels had been larger.

I wish all North Carolina could have seen both these magnificent barques entering the port under a cloud of canvass, all sails set, (as I saw the T & J) and see them round to and cast anchor within a few feet of the shore, where they now ride so quietly on the bosom of this safe land-locked harbor, that every outline is mirrored from its placid surface.

These are splendid ships, well arranged, and well commanded by their quiet and gentlemanly Captains, whose bearing would grace the drawing room, and is the reverse of that rough address and exterior which is often attached to an *old Salt.*

The cabins are handsomely fitted up, and Mrs. Bartlett and interesting daughter grace Captain Bartlett's, and have partaken with him in the rough weather which both experienced on their voyage from New Port, Wales, from which place they sailed about the 15th December last.

Twelve months more will show the wisdom of driving the Atlantic Road forward to completion, and the world will find out that North Carolina has one of the best and safest ports on the Atlantic coast.

Yours respectfully,

J. M. MOREHEAD.

From the Asheville Spectator.

THE IRON OF WESTERN N. C. AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

The amount of iron ore in the Western counties of this State and its value, appears to be but little cared for or known, either at home or abroad; and whilst we are sending away thousands of dollars annually to other States or foreign countries for supplies of this needful accessory of civilization and power; thus draining, as it were, the lifeblood of prosperity from our own section, to build up establishments in other States which thrive at our expense, and in some respects inimical to our prosperity. We have at home an abundance of the richest ore, good water and timber, to manufacture all that we need for home consumption, and when Railroads give us a market, and bring us in connection with the coal of Tennessee or other sections, we may confidently hope that ere long the counties west of the Blue Ridge will command the use of capital judiciously directed, so as to enable them to compete with other sections for the maaket of the world, or our own State at least. I hazard nothing in saying that the western range of counties are capable of supplying all the iron necessary for Railroads and all other purposes for the entire State, and that too of a quality that cannot be excelled for tenacity and strength. I am aware that there are capitalists enough who would willingly invest their money if they could be convinced that it would pay, and for such I will submit a few facts.

We have a number of forges worked in Cherokee county, which however, are not run to their full extent, and these make bar iron of the first quality at the rate of 500 pounds for each fire in twenty-four hours, or 1000 pounds from the two fires, which is the extent of most of our forges, at the following expenses, viz:

300 bushels Charcoal at 5 cts. per bush.	$15 00
1 ton of ore delivered at forge,	4 00
2 Hammer men at $1 25,	2 50
2 tender, at 75 cts.	1 50

Thus making one thousand pounds of iron cost twenty three dollars, counting all the expenses at the highest price; whilst the iron sells readily at five cents a pound. Now let us make a small calculation from the above figures and suppose, that one of the forges was run steadily for 300 days in the year, and we have a gross product of 300,000 pounds of iron, which sells for $15,000, whilst it costs by adding eight per cent. to the expenses not more than half of that sum; thus leaving a clear profit of $7,500 per year, whilst now, for want of capital, they are not run to the fourth of the capability, and the profits of one year would be sufficient to purchase one of the donations of three thousand acres of land and all its improvements. B.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In Parsons v McBride, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Davis v Burnett, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Lancaster v Brady, from Craven, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v Privitt, from Wayne affirming the judgment. Also, in Simmons and others v Spruill, in equity, from Wake.

By PEARSON, J. In Hyman v Gray from Martin, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in State v Guilford, from Wake, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Laws & Palmer v Thompson, from Orange, affirming the decree. Also, in Blum v Stafford, from Forsythe, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Freedle v N. C. Rail Road Company, from Davidson; judgment reversed—judgment for $150. Also, in Taylor v Dawson, in equity, from Edgecombe, dismissing the bill.

By BATTLE, J. In State v Dibble, from Johnston, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* Also, in Gordon v Wilson, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Gilliam *et al* Exr's v Underwood, from Northampton, in equity; residue to be divided *per stirpes.* Also, in Holderby v Walker, in equity, from Rockingham; E. E's maintenance and education to come out of her own share. Also, in Apple, Ex'r v Allen in equity, from Caswell. Also, in Collet v Frasier, in equity, from Randolph; plaintiff entitled to $80 and interest.—*Ral. Register.*

We notice that the Hon. Edward Everett has realized over twelve thousand dollars, the proceeds of his oration on the character of Washington,—all of which except $500, he has placed in the hands of trustees at 7 per cent interest, to be applied, with other funds, to the purchase of Mount Vernon.

Mr. Everett, we believe, intends delivering this beautiful lecture in such places of the country as desire to hear it devoting the proceeds to the above noble object.—*Wilmington Herald.*

A Beautiful Example.—Queen Victoria has presented to the London Orphan Asylum three hundred guineas, to purchase for her son, the Prince of Wales, the right to keep one child always in the Asylum during his life; thus purchasing for him the power of always relieving misery and want.

SUPPLY OF COTTON IN ENGLAND.

Our files by the Baltic contain a few additional matters of interest, which we subjoin.

INTERESTING COMMERCIAL REPORT—A SHORT SUPPLY OF COTTON ANTICIPATED.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Commercial Association, James Aspinwall Turner presided, and a large number of members were present. The annual report was very lengthy, referring to nineteen subjects; among others, to relations with Brazil and to the Atlantic telegraph. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, reviewed some of the main features contained in the report, and congratulated the commercial world, that since the close of the war our exports had increased £20,000,000, amounting this year to £115,000,000, thus showing their commercial and manufacturing prosperity; but there was one cloud which darkened it, and to which he regretted having to refer.

He alluded to the probable distress which was likely to be felt, and before long too, in this community and the manufacturing districts, from the inadequate supply of the raw material which afforded employment to a vast number of the inhabitants of that district. [Hear, hear.] From 1847 to 1856 the imports of cotton from the United States into England had doubled. In 1847 the imports were 1,234,000 bales, and in 1856 2,467,000 bales; but in the face of this, such was the progress of British manufactures and the extension of their cotton trade, that whereas at the end of 1846 the stock on hand at Liverpool was 450,000 bales, or twenty weeks' consumption—in ten years afterwards, that was in 1856, with an import of 2,467,000 bales, they ended the year with a stock on hand at Liverpool of only 332,000 bales, or eight weeks' consumption. [Hear, hear.]

The estimated crop from America this year was only 3,000,000, and at the present rate of consumption we could not, with that estimate, have anything to spare in hand at the end of the year, for at the present time the United States and the continent were using as much cotton as Great Britain herself. This, then, was a serious question. [Hear, hear.] How were they here to provide for the contingency to which he had alluded? The manufacturer here had been in the habit of putting himself into a railway train, going down to Liverpool and telling his broker to buy him so much cotton; but if this state of affairs to which we have alluded should be realized, what was to be done?

He believed that if all the spindles now in operation continued going, and these additional ones which he (the chairman) knew were to be set in motion, should be in use, there would not be a bale of cotton in Liverpool at the end of 1857. [Hear, hear.] The consequence would be, that either cotton would get to such a price that those who were the weakest must stop their works, and an immense number of people be thrown out of employment, or otherwise the entire stock of cotton would be exhausted. [Hear, hear.] What, then, was to be done? Ten years ago they in that room had reflected on what was now approaching. Africa, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal and the West Indies, had all been spoken of, and in time those places would, no doubt, supply this country with cotton.

The East India Company ought long ago to have made that country a cotton-producing country, [hear, hear, and loud cheers;] and if India had been in the hands of the Yankees, it would long ago have been such. [Renewed cheers.] There was land enough in the East Indies to grow all the cotton that was wanted here, and it was the duty of the company to facilitate its growth. [Hear, hear.] He did not say it was the Company's duty to grow it themselves, but it was their duty to aid in its production, by making roads and supplying the means of irrigation so as to make the land available, and this they had neglected to do. [Hear, hear.]

The Chances for Making Money by Buying Lottery Tickets.—A correspondent in the Augusta (Ga.) Evening Dispatch, gives the following in relation to the traffic in lottery tickets:

After I had failed and settled up pretty much all my old business, I had yet several little confidential debts that I wished very much to pay. I had $100 in cash, every cent I had in the world, and I determined to buy Lottery Tickets with it, in the hope of drawing a prize, and then pay off all I owed and so be free once more. Before purchasing the tickets I called on an old friend to whom I owed the largest amount, to consult him as to the best mode of investing. I opened to him all my hopes and intention. He applauded my motives, but remarked: "The Lottery appears to be a new thing to you, but it is an old one to me. At the time when Lotteries were rather new in Georgia, nine others and myself entered into a partnership which was to last for ten years. We each contributed $3,000, making the handsome capital of $30,000, which was to be used solely in buying Lottery tickets." Now, with all this money, all our smartness and great facilities, which you know nothing of, for buying, how do you think we stood at the end of ten years?

I remarked that they must have coined money.

"Well," said he, "of the original $30,000, we received back $25,000, and lost the interest, then at 8 per cent., on the whole for ten years. The $30,000 if invested at simple interest for ten years, would have returned us $54,000, and at compound interest $64,763. Thus, you see, to sum it up, we lost the compound interest on $30,000 for ten years, making,

	$64,753
Of the original stock,	5,000
Making a total of losses,	69,753
And has returned to us,	25,000
Making a clear loss of	44,753

"This, sir," he continued, "is my first and last experience in lotteries, and you may act on it as you choose."

Well, as I had determined to invest, I did so, and it was the last I saw of my $100. It was my first, and to this time my last attempt to make money by buying lottery tickets.

AN OLD MERCHANT.

Yearly Food of One Man.—From the army and navy diet scales of France and England, which, of course, are based upon the recognized necessities of large numbers of men in active life, it is inferred that about two and one-fourth pounds avoirdupois of dry food, per day, are required for each individual; of this about three-fourths are vegetable, and the rest animal. At the close of an entire year the amount is upwards of 800 pounds. Enumerating under the title of water all the various drinks—coffee, tea alcohol, wine, &c.—its estimated quantity is about 1500 pounds per annum. That for the air received by breathing may be taken at 800 pounds. With these figures before us, says the Medical World, we are able to see how the case stands. The food, water and air which a man receives, amount, in the aggregate, to more than 3,000 pounds a year; that is, to about a ton and a half, or more than twenty times his weight. This enormous quantity may well attract our attention to the expenditure of material required for supporting life. A living being is the result and representation of change on a prodigious scale.

Scientific American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

Operations of the Mint—The Assay Office and the Branch Mints.—It appears from the report of the Directors of the Mint, that the operations at the several Mints and the Assay Office during the last year were as follows: At the principal Mint the deposits were, in gold $7,479,568; silver, $1,730,917. Total, $9,210,485. The coinage amounted to $14,346,762 99, comprising $11,074,388 12 in gold; $3,245,268 09 in silver, and $29,106 78 in copper coins, and composed of 25,876,288 pieces.

The coinage largely exceeds the deposits. This arises from the fact that the operations of coinage were suspended several months in the year 1855, during the progress of the work done at the Mint to render it fireproof and to give additional security to the funds deposited in its vaults. The bullion then received has been coined during the last year.

The deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint at New Orleans during the year were as follows: Gold deposits $310,935 67; silver deposits, $2,668,803 02. Total deposits, $2,979,288 69. Gold coinage, $2,292,750; silver, $1,744,000. Total coinage, $2,036,750, comprising 953,850 pieces.

The Branch Mint at San Francisco, coined of gold deposits the sum of $29,209,218 21—of silver, the sum of $246,752 92. Total deposits, $29,455,971 16. The operations of coinage were as follows: Gold coin $25,146,000; silver coin $177,000; refined gold bars, $122,136 55; unparted or unrefined gold bars, $3,047,001 29. Total operations of coinage including bars, $28,516,147 29, comprised in 1,977,559 pieces.

The deposits at the Branch Mint at Dahlonega were $101,405 26. The coinage was $102,575. The number of pieces struck 22,120.

At the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., the sum of $173,592 53 was deposited. The coinage amounted to $162,067 50; comprised in 36,370 pieces. The operations of the branches at Dahlonega and Charlotte are confined to gold.

The Assay Office at New York received during the year, gold deposits, $17,803,692 40, and silver deposits including purchases $474,161 38; total deposits $18,277,853 78.

These deposits were paid for as follows:—in fine bars, $13,094,386 36; in coin, $5,183,467 42. The number of gold bars prepared and stamped at this office was 4,729 of the value of $19,396,046 89.

The amount of gold, domestic production deposited at all the minting establishments during the year 1856, was as follows:—gold produced from the State of California $47,509,411 08, from the Territory of Oregon $40,750, and from the Atlantic States, $328,280 73. Total domestic gold, $47,878,441 81.

Corruption in Congress.—The Boston Journal seems to think that the House of Representatives might take a more direct way of getting at corruption if there be any in its body, than by making a great ado over a poor newspaper reporter, and gives the following suggestions in support of that opinion:

"A gentleman who was long a member of Congress, and whose veracity is unimpeachable, in a recent conversation on the progress of corruption at Washington, informed us that he was told by one of the New York members of Congress, that it cost Mr. Collins $50,000 for every visit he made to Washington; and that he was further told that one member (his informant pointing over at the same time to the seat where he was sitting) had demanded of Mr. Collins $3,000, failing to receive which he would oppose his mail contract. The friends of Mr. Collins had actually to run him out of Washington to get him clear of the plunderers by whom he was surrounded.

"It was the opinion of the gentleman with whom we conversed, and who knew something from extended observation, of the rottenness which exists at Washington, that a very large slice of the money granted by the government to Mr. Collins and his associates, is absorbed in getting these appropriations through Congress. Now, these statements were made to us privately. Our informant fully believed them to be true, but he did not communicate them to us to be spread before the public, and in thus alluding to them without his express permission, we should not feel justified in making him personally responsible. Like Mr. Raymond, if summoned before a Committee of Congress, we would refuse to divulge the name of our informant. But we should suggest a way which the committee probably would not care to take, by which the accuracy of the statements could be verified, and that is by summoning Mr. Collins to give in his testimony. He 'could a tale unfold' which would throw more light on this subject of Congressional corruption than a dozen editors could do from information received through indirect sources."

Progress of Sectionalism.—We take the following significant paragraph from a late number of the New York Times:

"*Changes in the Senate.*—It is remarked as worthy of note that not one Senator from a free State, who took part in the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854, has been returned to that body. Even General Cass, whose great personal popularity, and intimate connection with public affairs, for many years, seemed to give him a prescriptive right to participate in the honors and responsibilities of office, has been displaced in the Senate by a new man, having forfeited the confidence of those who so long delighted to honor him. In no instance has popular justice been more prominently displayed than in his case."

Legal Tender.—A writer in the New York Times furnishes the following statement derived from the law regulating the payment of debt with coin:

1. *All* gold coins at their respective values, for debts of any amount.

2. The half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime at their respective values for debts of amounts under five dollars.

3. Three-cent pieces for debts of amounts under thirty cents; and

4. By the law just passed, we may add, one-cent pieces for debts of amounts under ten cents.

The Scarlet Fever.—The following remedy for the scarlet fever is recommended by Dr. Lindsley, of Washington, as the treatment which has been resorted to with great success by Dr. Schneeman, physician to the King of Hanover:

From the first day of the illness, and as soon as we are certain of its nature, the patient must be rubbed morning and evening, over the whole body with a piece of bacon, in such a manner that, with the exception of the head, a covering of fat is everywhere applied. In order to make this rubbing in somewhat easier, it is best to take a piece of bacon the size of the hand, that we may have a firm grasp. On the soft side of this piece slits are to be made in order to allow the oozing out of the fat. The rubbing must be thoroughly performed and not too quickly, in order that the skin may be regularly saturated with the fat. The beneficial results of the application are soon obvious: with a rapidity bordering on magic, all, even the most painful symptoms of the disease are allayed; quiet sleep, good humor, and the appetite return, and there remains only the impatience to quit the sick room.

THE MURDER OF DR. BURDELL.

If Asmodeus could unroof the household world of a great city, and lay bare its secrets to the eye and ear of some human companion, what extraordinary scenes of pain, and misery, of temptation, folly, hypocrisy and crime, the act would reveal. It would also disclose some goodness of heart, some nobility of character, a vast deal of what passes in the world for morality, and occasional evidences of simple-hearted piety and self-abnegation. Happily for our faith in mankind, each little family world moves in its own orbit, retains with more or less success its own secrets, and turns, as it may, its sunnier side to its sister constellations.

Occasionally, however, some terrible event lays bare all its hidden recesses, and exposes to searching eyes life dramas, which the imagination has scarcely power to conceive, but which, if conceived and depicted, would shock us by their apparent unreality. Such is the Burdell murder case now under investigation in New York.

By means of a terrible tragedy, and the extraordinary range which the Coroner's inquest has taken, with respect to the past lives of the persons upon whom suspicion appears more particularly to rest, the private history of an entire household, is laid bare to the public eye, with a minuteness of detail that puts to shame the powers of the fictionist, and teaches us how rarely even the most notable autobiographies penetrate deeper than the outer covering enveloping the individual professing to give the world a correct portraiture of his life, character, and career.

Strange as all these developments are, and ruinous as they must prove to the reputation of some of the parties concerned, thus far the testimony that has been elicited fails, most singularly, to prove that they either participated, or were accessory to this most horrible murder. A summary of the evidence given up to the close of the examination on Saturday last, reveals the following facts:

The Doctor Burdell was himself a man of passionate temperament—of a penurious disposition—of eccentric habits, and not over-scrupulous honesty. That his life had been threatened in moments of intense anger by one or more persons; that Mrs. Cunningham had declared she would have his heart's blood; that she was jealous of him, and subjected him to a constant system of espionage; that the house in which she resided, and in which he retained an office and bed-room, was owned by him, and that he was possessed of vague and undefined fears for his personal safety; was anxious to get rid of her, and was negociating with another party to rent it from the first of next May, at which time, by written agreement, she had consented to leave. That these negotiations were to have been perfected on the morning succeeding the murder. That, moreover, a close and equivocal intimacy had existed between the woman Cunningham and the murdered man—she, at one time, having sued him for a breach of promise, which suit was subsequently arranged amicably; that he, a few months later, in the presence of officers he had called in, charged her with purloining from his safe papers of value, and she, in return, sought to justify the act by asserting before those witnesses, and in his hearing, that she was his wife, without eliciting from him a denial, although, in his subsequent conversations with other persons, he declared he never had been, or ever would subject himself to the marriage tie. On the other hand, since his murder, she produces a certificate of her marriage with Doctor Burdell on the 28th of October last, and the clergyman, whose signature is attached to it, recognises her as one of the parties to the ceremony, and upsets the theory that Eckel personated Burdell on the occasion, by emphatically declaring that he was *not* the man who represented the bridegroom, but that the resemblance was very great between the deceased Burdell and the real or suppositious Burdell married by him to Mrs. Cunningham. Almost simultaneous with this testimony, an article has made its appearance in a Troy paper, which states that, on the day of the alleged marriage, Burdell was not in New York, but at Saratoga, where he remained for three days, and that his name may be found registered at the Marvin Hotel.

Against the boarder Eckel, the principal grounds of suspicion are Burdell's aversion for him—a breakfast table threat that Burdell deserved to have his head broken, and circumstantial evidence of too great a familiarity between Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham. Beyond these facts nothing has been elicited which fixes this awful crime upon any of the parties on whom suspicion at present rests. On the contrary, much of even the circumstantial evidence which appeared to justify suspicion has been set aside by chemical analysis, or subsequent evidence. Eckel's trunk, which was said to be missing, has been found in the house. The stains upon the dagger discovered in Mrs. Cunningham's room, are now known to be nothing but rust. The blood upon the clothes in the closet up stairs is satisfactorily explained, and its nature ascertained by professional men to be in strict accordance with the explanation previously given. Eckel's early and unusual absence on the morning after the murder is accounted for in the most natural manner possible, and nothing appears in evidence concerning the conduct of any of these parties when the murder was first made known to them which is incompatible with their entire innocence. No weapon has been discovered in the house with which the horrible wounds upon the person of the murdered man could have been inflicted—no vestiges of clothing—nor any article of any kind that would be calculated to compromise those upon whom suspicion rests. The chimneys have been swept—the ashes sifted and explored—the sinks examined—the snow in the yard shovelled over—Eckel's places of business have been searched, and still the mystery of the murder remains as much a mystery as ever.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find acute minds turning to some other theory than that adopted by the Coroner for a solution of this awful problem. It is admitted that the murdered man was frequently engaged in lawsuits, arising from his grasping disposition and apparently disreputable practices; that these various suits have made him many enemies, and among them there was one whom his testimony had convicted of forgery and sent to the State prison to expiate the crime. This man, it is said, had sworn to be revenged upon him after his release from prison, and is reported to have been seen in New York some two weeks previous to the murder. In the absence of all proof of the crime being committed by those towards whom the public attention was first directed, the very natural question has been propounded as to whether, after all, it is not possible that Dr. Burdell may have been murdered by some person or persons from without. Independent of the absence of any tangible evidence to fix the crime upon any one or more of the inmates of the house, several circumstances are mentioned which give some color of plausibility to the new theory.

Thus far it is evident that after a protracted investigation but little has been ascertained beyond mere conjectures, and that the examination of the daughters of Mrs. Cunningham, from which so much was anticipated, throws no additional light on the matter, as they both testify they slept with their mother on the night of the murder, and that they heard no noise whatever. In other respects their testimony conforms to that of the previous witnesses; and now that the array of witnesses has been pretty much exhausted, it seems almost impossible, in spite of the suspicious circumstances which surround Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham, to resist the conclusion that the coroner has signally failed to establish his theory of the murder, and that justice must look elsewhere for the actual perpetrators of the bloody deed.

Only one fact of importance was elicited on Saturday. Dr. Blaisdell having testified that a few days previous to the murder he saw and read Dr. Burdell's will, leaving all his property to his blood relatives. This will is not to be found.

Baltimore Patriot.

The testimony taken on Sunday divulged important facts. It was proved that Mrs. C. had appropriated one key to the Doctor's safe; he then had a new lock made, to which two keys were supplied, only one of which can now be found, and the other, it must be presumed, Mrs. C. has in her possession. Her counsel, Ex-Att'y Gen. Chatfield detailed the particulars of an action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Mrs. Cunningham against Dr. Burdell, in the complaint of which she alleges that they being engaged, he committed a great outrage upon her person, the effects of which he afterwards endeavored to hide by the production of a miscarriage. The suits were finally withdrawn on the 22d of October last, and the certificate she produces shows that on the 28th of October she was married to a person representing himself to be Dr. Harvey Burdell; nevertheless, her Attorney, Mr. B. C. Thayer, swears that some three or four weeks after their settlement Mrs. Cunningham told him she thought she should have to revive these suits—one for *breach of promise of marriage* and one for *slander* brought against a person whom the certificate shows to have been her husband at that very time. The absurdity of such a position was so apparent, that when Mr. Thayer gave his testimony, the bystanders indulged in a unanimous burst of ironical laughter.

There was also introduced in evidence on Sunday, an agreement made only on the 24th of January last, between Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell, in which she calls and signs herself *E. A. Cunningham,* agrees to give up possession of the premises number 31 Bond street, on the first of May, and also gives a general release from all suits, actions, &c., brought by her against him, "for, upon, or by reason of any matters." Such a document, if they were man and wife, would be perfectly void, and therefore strengthens the theory that the male party to the marriage performed by Mr. Marvine, was not Dr. Burdell.

A Genius in the U. S. Senate.—That world renowned statesman, General Cass, is to be succeeded in the United States Senate by a Black Republican very ill qualified for his position. The Detroit Free Press relates the following anecdote of him:

"During the late campaign, Mr. Zachariah Chandler, United States Senator elect, improved himself in stump speaking by taking lessons of a recently graduated youth of the University, named Dexter. On one occasion Dexter had taught him to recite an extract from Burke, which was intended to be brought in with great force and tremendous applause. Having heard him recite, just before time for public speaking, Dexter went down to hear and see 'Zachariah climb the tree." He did it well, the passage from Burke was finished, and drew down the plaudits of the multitude. But, in order to give it still more force, Chandler remarked, in the most impressive manner: "Such—such, fellow-citizens, was the language of the immortal Burke, *in the Senate of the United States.*'"

Changes in Temperature.—It is the opinion entertained by both professional men and people generally, that great and sudden changes in temperature are unhealthy, but it is the opinion of Capt. Hartstein that it is not so. In his account of the Polar Sea Expedition, he says:

"Nature has qualified man to breathe an atmosphere of one hundred and twenty degrees above zero, or sixty below it, without injury to health; and the doctrine of physicians that great and sudden changes of the temperature are injuries to health, is disproved by recorded facts. There are very few navigators who die in the Artic zone; it is the most healthy climate on the globe to those who breathe the open air. We have among our associate observers one who observes and records the changes of temperature in Australia, where the temperature rose to one hundred and fifteen degrees at two o'clock p. m., and next morning it was down to forty degrees—a change of seventy-five degrees in fourteen hours; there the people are healthy, and another at Franconia, N. H., where the changes are the most sudden, and most frequent, and of the greatest extent of any place with which I am in correspondence on the American continent; and yet there is no town of its size that so great a portion of its inhabitants pass the age of three score years and ten. It is the quality of the changed air that constitutes the difference that physicians notice, and not the temperature."

The Sperm Whale.—Sperm whales belong to the polygamy class, and are not mated, or go in pairs, as is the case with the right whale. They are of a chocolate color, and when undisturbed are found in large "schools," which are generally cow whales, protected on the outskirts, about two miles off, by two or three enormous male whales, called "old sogers." These sail in among school alternately, at railroad speed, and sometimes meet with queer receptions from harpoons laying in wait for them. It is said that there are some of these old sogers which are a dread to all whalesmen, and which are shunned on the least suspicion. The tonnage of a grown whale is enormous. When a carcase of one is disposed to sink, no cable of iron or rope has ever been known to sustain it. When harpooned, and not badly hurt, they settle down generally about one thousand fathoms before they move off to rise to the surface, hence all the lines of the boats are required for paying out. The head of a large sperm whale will weigh about 35 tons and 45 barrels of pure spermaceti have been taken from his *case,* which is a mere vein in his head compared with the remaining part, which consists of four-fifths of the head, and is called "white horse"—a sinewy gristle, which is impenetrable to a sharp axe. Large copper bolts have been found embedded in the heads of some of them, caused by their attacks and destruction of vessels on the surface, or in plunging at wrecks on the bottom of the sea.

LOST.

A NOTE for $150 made by Andrew Jackson Davis, payable to the subscriber on January 1, 1856. All persons are forbidden trading for said note, and Andrew Jackson Davis is hereby forewarned to pay it to no one but myself.

W. N. D. McMILLAN.

Feb'y 11, 1857. 82*3tpd

OILS, PAINTS, &c.

LINSEED OIL,
TRAIN OIL,
WHALE OIL.

White Lead; Colors; Varnishes; Brushes, &c., &c. Just rec'd and for sale by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Feb'y 11. 81-i1m

BURNING FLUID!

OF superior quality. Price EIGHTY Cents per gallon—CASH. S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 12. 81-3t

THE MISSION OF A NEWSPAPER

Scene—Editorial room of a reliable journal. Principal editor grinding out a leader. Commercial editor and proof reader correcting and reading aloud a mass of statistics. Local editor busy writing a description of a new patent powder horn warranted "not to cut in the eye," or the money refunded.

Enter—A gas man, with nine or ten sets of pincers, and forty-eight different kinds of gas burners. The gas man interrupts everybody to tell what he wants. It is a great invention—a valuable invention—an invention that will save gas and put money in the pockets of the people. Goes on to test the forty-eight burners, one after another. Editor-in-chief swears. Commercial editor raises his voice as he calls off his figures with a yell, and local editor examines burners with a mixed delight of economy and wonder. After stopping all editorial operations for an hour, gas man obtains an insertion of an article which costs a dollar or two to put in type, the time of the editors, and the use of the newspaper for nothing, and goes on to victimise some other editor. One of the editors, before the gas man retires, timidly asks what good the insertion of the article is going to do the proprietors of the paper, when he is informed that newspaper owners are expected to work for the people *free,* and that the greater the benefit to some one else, the more they should be willing to suffer and pay. Editor is satisfied with this view of the case, and bows the gas man out.

Here comes another individual, and the following conversation takes place:—

Stranger—"I called in to get you to make a notice of a very valuable improvement I have been making in adjusting a check strap to the back of harness, to prevent horses from running away. You see how simple a thing it is and so easily managed that a child can drive the most spirited horse without any danger of being run away with. I think it will be the means of saving many valuable lives, and if you will only give me a favorable notice in your valuable columns I can make money out of it."

Editor—"Well, my friend, our time is valuable, and no doubt you think you have what you consider a public benefit, still we cannot devote our services and space without an equivalent; we must be paid for it."

Stranger—"Well, that's a strange idea. I thought newspapers were got up for the public benefit, and that it was the duty of editors to notice all the valuable inventions and improvements, else how will the world be benefitted by genius and science. Now I think you are in duty bound to give your readers the benefit of all the improvements that are going on. It is of more importance than one-half of all the political stuff you put in your paper."

Stranger goes off in a huff, and editor returns to his train of ideas, which, in most cases, in consequence of misplaced rail-lery, has run off the track. And this occurs twenty times a week, under the mistaken idea that paper, steam, ink, brains, and time, are valueless.

Why Butter is High.—Somebody accounts for the high price of butter as follows:

There is a fine pasture all over the country now and the price of butter ought to be down to a shilling a pound. Why isn't it? Because the women and girls don't know how to make it. For twenty years past the girls' butter making education has been sadly neglected. They can play the piano, but cannot churn; can dance, but cannot skim milk; can talk a little French, but don't know how to work out buttermilk. The women who made the butter twenty years ago are passing away, and there are none to take their places. That's why butter is high.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE OLD HEARTHSTONES.

LUOLA.

Suggested, by hearing a friend grieving that the hearthstones of the old Homestead had not been placed in the new building that occupied its site.

Bring back, bring back the hearthstones,
And place them where they lay
In childhood's sunny morning,
And youth's sweet summer day;
I cannot see them taken
From the dear familiar spot,
For memories cluster round them
Which cannot be forgot.

Sweet memories of the loved and lost,
Who round these hearthstones met;
And oft my fancy gathers all
The loved ones round them yet.
Ah, yes! if I but close my eyes
In the twilight dim and gray,
The long, long years that since have past
Melt silently away.

And once again my Father comes
And takes the old arm-chair,
As often in those happy days
I've seen him seated there;
And his snowy hair—a silvery crown—
Is resting on his brow,—
Where I know a crown of glory
In heaven is resting now.

And then I hear sweet music,
From a young and happy throng
Of Sisters, round the ingle side;
And to the dear home song
My Brothers add a deeper tone,—
Another voice I hear—
Still sweet as in her girlhood's bloom,
'Tis thine—my Mother dear!

'Tis but a dream—they all have gone,
Some to the far, far West,
And others, better, happier far,
Have entered into rest;
And I alone of all the group
Am left to linger here,
And where the dear old homestead stood
For each to shed a tear.

I love the dark old maple tree,
Beneath whose ample shade,
Thro' the long bright summer hours
We happy children played;
I guard with care, my mother dear,
Each plant once loved by thee;
Yet dearer still than all the rest
The hearthstones are to me.

I saw the dear old homestead
In its winter of decay,
And I saw its beams and rafters
As rubbish torn away;
And on its ruins still I'd gaze,
While burning tears would start,
For of the loved and lost they seemed
To be almost a part.

Then bring, bring back the hearthstones,
And place them as they lay
In childhood's sunny morning
And youth's sweet summer day;
I *cannot* see them taken
From the dear familiar spot,
For memories cluster round them
Which cannot be forgot.

Potatoes! Potatoes! Potatoes!

25 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES, just rec'd by C. E. LEETE

Feb'y 12. 81-2t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16, 1857.

THE RAIL ROAD—A SENSIBLE LETTER.—We take the liberty of publishing the following extract from a business letter which we received a day or two ago, from one of the most respected and intelligent gentlemen of an upper county in this State. Democrat as he is, and has shown himself to be by his public action heretofore, he speaks the well known sentiment of many of that party in regard to the late Legislature:—

"Our Legislature has adjourned, and I rejoice at it, strong democrat as I am. They have done little or nothing for the practical benefit of the State. They have not only refused to grant State aid to all new railroads, but have actually lessened the value of the stock in some of the roads that are being built and have been built. They refused to give aid to a railroad running from the coal fields to a town in our own State, which would be emphatically a N. C. Road, but grant a charter for a road leading from the coal fields to a town in S. C. The coal ought to be, and will be, the source of our greatest wealth. As it is mined within our own borders, so it should find a market by means of our own Rail Roads. And yet this reckless Legislature gave a charter to people of S. C. to come into our borders.

"I am decidedly in favor of your R. R. Let the stock only be subscribed, and it is a certain thing. It is in our power to build a rail road, while it is *not* in our power to open the Deep River, so as to answer our purposes, unless at an immense outlay of money—and I fear it can never be done. Years ago I invested several thousand dollars in the coal fields, upon the assurance of intelligent men that before one year passed away I should behold the coal finding its way to market by means of the Deep River Steamers. I have waited six years, and as yet nothing has been done, and dollar after dollar has been buried in this truly *deep* stream, never to see the light of day again.

"I think that every man who has any interest in the coal fields should now come forward, and help out your road. The River *must go down*—it cannot sustain itself—judging by past experience—without large sums of money; and this the Company are unable to raise. The R. Road *can* be built; it will be a quick, safe, and secure means of transportation, uninterrupted by freshets, and with no dams to wash away. I have seen so many accounts of this and that dam breaking or washing away, that I am heartily sick of this so-called improvement.

"As I said, all of us who are interested in the coal fields should now go to work to build your Rail Road. If others will help, I will add my mite; and thus—many subscribing—a large amount can be raised. I do not wish to see the road, or the terminus of the road, governed by Northern men. It should be built and directed by North Carolinians."

GOV. BRAGG.—THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—THE LEGISLATURE, &C.—The Standard of Saturday has devoted a column and a half to a defence of the Governor, and to abuse of the Observer. If hard words could demolish us, then it is plain that we should be used up by the Standard. But we have encountered such things before, and without harm. So we will pass them by, and notice such of the other weapons of the Standard, in the shape of facts—false or otherwise—as may have a bearing on the questions at issue, viz: in relation to the Governor's efforts, official and otherwise, to get the Deep River appropriation through the Legislature; and to his connection with the bill to sell to a couple of Northern adventurers the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, including that in the old Cape Fear Navigation Company.

The Standard dwells upon the misapprehension, by our correspondent, of Mr. Gilliam's bill as one to sell the "*franchises*," instead of the *State's interest* in the two Companies. But it says not one word of the fact that the bill was so regarded and denounced on all hands in the House, in the presence of Mr. Gilliam and the Governor, without one word of explanation from either or from any one else. Nor does the Standard notice or attempt to controvert the fact that the sale of the State's interest would be, *practically*, a sale of the franchise, owing to the fact that the State has uniformly, except in a solitary instance in many years, controlled both companies. These were tender points, which the Standard avoids any notice of. They are like its careful suppression of all the *material* points of the debate in the House—the most important debate of the session. That debate was suppressed because it would prove the truth of what the Wilmington Journal (a leading democratic paper) has said, that the democratic Governor's recommendation has been "treated with *contempt*" by a democratic Legislature. And the facts we have cited are suppressed because the Governor's course in the matter could not be defended by even his unscrupulous and devoted advocate the Standard.

But our correspondent and ourselves have done all that either could to put the Governor fairly before the public. Neither had the slightest thought or intention to do him injustice. And both were prompt (at considerable inconvenience so far as we were concerned) to give him the benefit of his own explanatory statements. And the thanks we get for it is to be abused by the Standard, and apparently by the Governor through the Standard. That paper says that the Governor's letter, which it gave us some trouble to print on Monday last, was "*obviously not intended for publication*, but only to point out to this correspondent the particulars in which he had done the Governor injustice."

Is this *true*? Obviously not intended for publication? How obviously? For the life of us we cannot see any possible objection to the publication, unless there be, in that letter, *something which the Governor ought not to have said*. Supposing it to be all justified by the facts of the case, there appears to us to be no possible reason why the letter should not have been published. And there was this reason why it *should be*, that we never in our lives allowed any man to say that he had been misrepresented in our paper, without taking the most effectual means in our power to remedy the wrong. What better means than the individual's own statement? We had not a shadow of a suspicion on Monday last, that there was a word in the Governor's letter that he could regret to see published. But we confess that this sensitiveness on the subject, this complaint against us for giving the Governor the benefit of his own version, excites a suspicion that all is not right. Did the Governor intend to confine his explanation to our correspondent? The Standard says the Governor's letter was "*only* intended to point out to this correspondent the particulars in which he had done the Governor injustice." Indeed! Well, if that be true, the gentleman who received the Governor's letter ought to have put it carefully away, and said nothing about it to any one. But what man of honorable feelings, who had unwittingly done another injustice, *could* do that, and leave his injustice unrepaired? But if the Governor did not expect such a disposition to be made of his letter, what then? Did he wish *somebody else than himself* to become responsible for the statements which *he* made in that letter? It is not easy to see how that could have been done; and, considering the sensitiveness about the publication of the facts over the Governor's own name, *it might have been rash in any one else to take the responsibility*. And this view of the matter is strengthened by the fact that the Standard makes an extract from the Governor's letter, and does not publish the whole. If the letter was "obviously not intended for publication," how can the Standard, aware of this, as we were not, consistently copy any part of it?

The truth is, that neither our correspondent nor ourselves had any other idea than that we were doing the Governor an acceptable act of kindness—or of justice if you please—in publishing his letter. If he did not wish it published, how easy would it have been for him *to say so*. But he said nothing of the kind.

The Standard informs us, that "Gov. Bragg did not seek a consultation with Mr. Gilliam on this subject." We never heard, and certainly never said, that he did. The Standard adds, that "the Governor, it is apparent, gave no very full consideration to the subject, in the shape presented by Mr. Gilliam." Again, we never heard nor said that he did. But we really think that the great importance of the subject required of the Governor of the State *very full* consideration of such a proposition, submitted to him, as it was, with a view to get his approval of it before it was offered in the House.

The Standard says,—

"Mr. Gilliam himself was understood to have said on the floor of the House, at the time he made his statement, that the bill was approved by the Governor, except in one particular, which he did not mention."

Now we are authorised to say that Mr. Gilliam said no such thing "on the floor of the House, at the time he made his statement." So far as the House knew, the bill stood before it as having "been submitted to the Governor and met his approbation." And so standing, it was voted down by acclamation—only one solitary "aye," it is believed, having been raised in its favor. The Governor himself says, in his letter, that he "saw no objection to selling the State's stock in the Cape Fear Nav. Co." This is one of the chiefest of the outrages proposed by the bill. It would have put the finishing blow to Fayetteville; and to it the Governor "saw no objection."

The Standard, copying our statement that the Governor and his friends were present, exerting themselves in favor of the Deep River bill, and that he was left in a minority of 15 votes, says,—

"The above, so far as the Governor and his immediate friends are concerned, is unqualifiedly false. The same paper says, "we *now* learn" that the Governor "was present" during the discussion in the Commons. He was in the gallery—we saw him there, but not in the lobby. So careful was he to avoid even the appearance of personal interference with the action of the House, that he did not even enter the lobby."

We never said that the Governor was in the lobby. We said that he was "present" during the discussion; and the Standard admits that. We have heard too much, and from too many sources, of the "lobbying" of the Governor and his friends, to credit any assertion the Standard may make to the contrary. There were too many witnesses.

The Standard says,—

"That paper [the Observer] is kind enough to give the Governor "the benefit of his disclaimer," but it adds this disclaimer "*may pass for its full value*." The Editor or the public man who would thus *affect* to doubt, for party purposes, the sincerity of an honest public servant, deserves only to be scorned and despised."

Such an estimate of what we "deserve," made under the eye, and probably with the approval, of Governor Bragg, justifies, we think, the republication, from the Observer of July 6th, 1854, of the following paragraph, (the accuracy of which has never been denied,)—with which we will close this article, already longer than we wished it to be:—

"MR. BRAGG'S WANT OF TRUTH.—In the course of his speech in this place, Mr. Bragg referred in complimentary terms to the Editors of the Argus and Observer, remarking that he saw them taking notes of his speech—that he had no fear of being misrepresented by them—that they were gentlemen, and would not misrepresent him.

"His confidence was not misplaced. We gave a fair account of his speeches, and no one ever pretended that it was not fair, except that Mr. Bragg is reported by the Carolinian to have complained in one particular only, and that of very little importance, viz: that we had represented him as saying he was glad to find that the Plank Roads here were profitable. He pretended at Rockfish that he did not allude to the F. & W. road, but only to the others. What he may have *meant* we know not. He certainly made no exception in his speech here. And we were therefore strictly correct in our version of his speech.

"But what is our astonishment to find in the last Argus, the following account of Mr. Bragg's remarks at Kelly's, in Moore county, on the very next day after his speech here:

"A gentleman of the very highest respectability who was present, informed us that Mr. Bragg, on that occasion, informed his audience that they would see three accounts of the speaking at Fayetteville, the day before. One would be found in the Observer, one in the Argus, and the other in the Carolinian; that the Argus and the Observer would both misrepresent him, and the only true account of his speech would be found in the Carolinian."

"Now a man who would say here to-day, to our faces, that he knew we would *not* misrepresent him; and then to-morrow, behind our backs, 30 miles off, would deliberately inform his hearers that we *would* misrepresen-him, (nothing having occurred in the mean time to inform him as to what we intended to say of his speech,) is unworthy of the slightest respect or confidence. Such a man is deficient in candor, truth, and honesty."

THE MAILS.—There is a universal complaint of the inefficiency of the Post Office Department, and of indifference to all complaints. We scarcely open a paper without finding something of the kind.

We are badly treated here. Most of our Northern papers come by way of Raleigh, and they are regularly at least one day behind time, and often more. It is supposed that they go to Goldsborough, and then up the Central rail road, and finally get on the way here. Our Postmaster has endeavored to remedy the evil, but without success.

NOT SO SANGUINARY.—The Wilmington Journal has repented of its blood-thirsty feelings towards the members of the late Legislature, and those gentlemen may dismiss any peculiar feelings with which their windpipes may have been troubled for a fortnight past. It is unfortunate, the Journal editor having been absent for a week, that their feelings (and not themselves) have been kept so long in *suspense*. The Journal explains that, although the Legislature actually cut the State's throat, it only desired the Legislators' throats cut metaphorically, and not actually. The Legislators will no doubt breathe freer. Whether any breath is left in the State, is another matter. We can only account for this change of tone in the Journal, by reflecting that the Editor has just been spending a week in Washington, and there must have mingled with so many other shining lights of the democracy who equally with our Legislaters deserve to have their throats cut, that he relented, for fear there would be none of the party left.

The Journal goes into a serious explanation of this cut-throat business, and gravely defends itself from any intention to spill blood! Have the Journal's party friends in some benighted quarter been down upon it? It looks so. And to save it any loss, which it seems to fear, we will give it a certificate, if desired, to save it from the vengeance of its Long Creek friends. We have done such a favor heretofore for an unfortunate Whig in that locality.

The Journal also seriously endeavors to relieve the Democratic party of the responsibility for the acts of the late Legislature. We have no disposition to argue so plain a question further. The Democrats had the Legislature by an unprecedented majority. They are very willing to take the credit of any real or supposed good law passed; they should assume the responsibility for all. If they are unwilling to bear the responsibility of power, let them give place to those who have more courage. It does not strike us as manly in so great a party to take all the emoluments of office and cast off the responsibilities upon a helpless minority. Some of the Journal's friends in the Legislature manifested a better spirit, and warned their party to take heed to its ways, for that it would justly be held responsible for the doings of the Legislature. And so it will.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Courts for this Circuit, commencing with Moore, will be held as follows:

Moore,	Monday,	February 16.	
Montgomery,	"	" 23.	
Stanly,	"	March 2.	
Anson,	"	" 9.	
Richmond,	"	" 16.	
Robeson,	"	" 23.	
Bladen,	"	" 30.	
Columbus,	"	April 6.	
Brunswick,	"	" 13.	
New Hanover	"	" 20.	(2 weeks.)
Sampson,	"	May 4.	
Cumberland,	"	" 11.	
Harnett,	"	" 18.	

The committee of citizens of South Carolina, headed by Richard Yeadon, Esq., of the Charleston Courier, who were deputed to take the remains of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks from Washington, for interment at home, have accomplished that duty, having reached Augusta on Thursday last. The papers record many gratifying incidents of the trip. Among others, the Virginia rail roads franked the committee (which was not done by the South Carolina roads.) They were detained a day in Alexandria, and the proprietor of Newton's Hotel would receive no pay from them. At Richmond, the remains were publicly received, and placed in the State capitol, under guard of a military corps, during a night's detention there. At Augusta, there was an imposing ceremony of reception.

A GO AHEAD PEOPLE.—Chicago, not content with one railroad to St. Paul, Minnesota, is building another, because a shorter and better route has been found. The Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Road was projected less than a year ago, yet since that time a company has been formed, the stock taken, the routes surveyed, contracts let, iron and rolling stock purchased and procured, and the road nearly ready for business. Another Chicago Road, the Cedar Valley Branch, has been projected, $1,600,000 stock subscribed, and the road is expected to be completed during the present year. No land grants have been made to these roads. The people of Chicago saw that their interest required them, and went to work like men to secure their construction.

HIGH PRICES.—The Charleston Courier mentions the sale in that city of the Edisto plantation of Hon. Wm. Seabrook, 340 acres sea island cotton land at $107 per acre; of 300 acres of Santee rice lands for $33,000, $110 per acre; and a gang of 56 negroes, in families, at an average of $650.

U. S. MILITIA.—A communication from the War Department to Congress states the whole militia force of the United States at 2,716,094. The number is by no means accurately stated as returns from many of the States have not been made for years past. North Carolina, at its last return, in 1845, was put down at 79,448.

WON'T HAVE THE TITLE.—Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, was once a member of Congress, and, in consequence, is occasionally addressed as "Honorable." He does not fancy the title, now more honored in the breach, and requests that all persons writing to him will address "simple Horace Greeley."

CONGRESS.—The only thing of interest since our last, is the ceremony of counting out the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and the formal announcement of the persons elected to those offices. This is usually merely an empty ceremony, but on this occasion it assumed a novel and most important character, on account of the fact that the vote of the State of Wisconsin was not given on the day specified by the law, and the only day on which it is legal for the Electors to give their vote. The law requires that the Electors shall meet and vote on the 1st Wednesday in December. In consequence of a snow storm which prevented the electors from reaching the State Capitol on that day, they did not meet until the day following, Thursday the 4th.

When the two Houses of Congress united on Wednesday last, to count the votes, Mr. Mason of Virginia, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, who presided, counted the vote of Wisconsin, against the earnest objections of Messrs. Crittenden, Toombs, H. Marshall, Butler, Orr, Cobb, and other eminent members.

These gentlemen, admitting that in the present case the vote of Wisconsin was immaterial either way, said truly, that the time might come, in a closely contested election, when the President of the Senate might thus make a President and Vice President in defiance of law. And that if a State vote may be legally cast on any other day than that fixed by law, one or more States might hold their votes in reserve, until the telegraph informed them how other States had voted, and then give their votes in such a way as to control the result. These arguments had no effect on Mr. Mason, who pronounced the result of the election, and the Senate returned to its chamber, where the subject was debated at great length.

This seems to us to have been a high-handed proceeding on the part of Mr. Mason, and if Congress shall take no step in regard to it, it may lead to serious consequences hereafter.

SECTIONALISM IN THE SENATE.—Eight years ago, says the New York Times, when Gov. Seward first took his seat in the Senate of the United States, there were but two members of that body who avowed any kind of sympathy with the political sentiments he was known to represent. Next winter there will be in that body twenty Senators, acting openly and steadily with the Republican party.

To the Editors of the Observer.

Gentlemen:—Of late, the question of rendering all officers, from Senator to Magistrate, elective by the people, has more or less been mooted in our State. Whilst many politicians are drifting around if possible to catch the direction of the "*aura popularis*"—as I am not one of that tribe—my mind is made up and I drop you, for the present, the *heads* of a few arguments which may be of aid to some in coming to a proper conclusion. If any one should differ with me, and wish detail, let him confute by counter-heads. I write clearly *against all* legislative elections—of late at least. Here they are '*ex ordine*'—

1st. ASA BIGGS, U. S. Senator for the long term.

2d. D. S. REID, U. S. Senator for the short term.

3d. W. A. JENKINS, Attorney General of N. Carolina.

4th. * * * *.

5th. The Caucus University Trustees.

6th. The ignorant batch of Magistrates lately appointed for my county. LEON.

Feb'y 8th, 1857.

[We have taken the liberty to omit No. 4, for a reason which we feel sure would be satisfactory to the writer, if we had an opportunity to state it to him. As his letter is dated in one county and postmarked in another, we don't know what county is blessed with "the ignorant batch of magistrates"—(perhaps it would be as difficult to tell what county is *not* thus blessed.)

But we have a conclusive answer to the writer's six heads. We are opposed to extending the system of popular elections of officers. And cite the late Legislature as our evidence. If any Legislature ever elected more unfit men to office than the people did in sending such a body to Raleigh, we will give it up.—OBSERVER.]

LECTURE BY GEO. DAVIS, ESQ.—The Petersburg Express states that George Davis, Esq. of Wilmington, delivered a Lecture in that place, by invitation, on Thursday evening last, before a flattering audience. His subject was, "The Last Days of Royalty in North Carolina."

Mr. Davis (says the Express) introduced his lecture by a few pertinent remarks upon the friendship between Virginia and North Carolina; then branching off gradually, led his audience back to the immortal past; to days whose immortality is inscribed in blood. The course of the last British Governor of the State, Josiah Martin (1771), and the great Attachment law—the bone of contention of the times—were vigorously dilated upon; and with a progression lit up with some sublime bursts of eloquence. The flight of Martin to safer quarters on the sea, after the artillery that bristled around his palace at New-Berne had been seized by the chivalrous Alexander Gaston, followed, in a style of narrative relation for which the lecturer seemed peculiarly gifted.

The battle at Moore's Creek Bridge, preceded by a beautiful picture of the gallant Highland lady, Flora MacDonald, and the varied events which succeeded, were in due course eloquently and interestingly imparted. The principal events characterizing this remarkable period seemed to be a pleasure to the lecturer: if a digression was made, it was suggested by some thought that contained a rich store of eloquence, soon to verge in upon the fresh boundary of the original subject. There were some present who did not favor the detail; but historical affairs require it, else our whole history were a romance. Detail was indispensable, and in our opinion did not mar the interest of the whole in the least. The pleasure which the lecturer afforded, however, was well expressed in the hearty applause that followed.

GREAT LOSS OF COTTON.—Three cotton presses and about fifteen thousand bales of cotton were destroyed by fire at Mobile on Wednesday last. Loss about $1,000,000.

Murder.—We learn that a negro man, Laws, belonging to Mr. Fries, of this place, stabbed a free negro by the name of Mitchell, at High Point, causing his death. Laws is confined in jail. The affair originated in a quarrel about some work they were engaged in.—*Salem Press.*

BANKING IN THE U. STATES.—The Charleston Courier has a tabular statement of the condition of the Banks on the 1st of January 1857.

The number of Banks and Branches is stated at 1312; increase of 39 during the year. Their liabilities—Capital $350,702,437; increase of $15,090,444. Circulation $177,259,071; increase of $101,659. Deposites $254,463,983; increase of $16,499,002. Profits $30,832,922. Total liabilities $813,258,413. Their resources—Notes, exchange, &c. $728,029,914; increase of $31,744,135. Specie $58,955,859; *decrease* of $1,116,971. Real Estate $26,272,640; increase of $1,345,343. Total resources $813,258,413.

The Courier's tables are probably accurate enough for a good understanding of the condition of the Banks. But they are by no means exact, if its returns from other States are like those it publishes from North Carolina, which are in every particular understated.

TART.—The Ohio State Journal says that the "F. F. V's" of Virginia are too lazy to work and too respectable to steal; and therefore become beggars for office and sycophants at the seat of power. Their chief delight is apple toddy and past recollections, and the great badge of respectability is the ownership of a negro and an unpaid bill for a yankee piano."

Upon which the Norfolk Argus retorts as follows:—

"The venerable and eloquent Judge Beverly Tucker remarked in the Nashville Convention, that the people of Ohio had but one thing in creation below them, and that was their hogs. We were disposed to disbelieve this until we found an illustration of the Judge's remark, in the swinish editor of the Ohio Journal."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13

The steamship "*City of Baltimore*," arrived last night, with four days later news from Europe, her dates being to the 28th. The intelligence by this arrival is possessed of considerable interest.

It was reported that on the British taking Bushire, after two hours' bombardment, Persia submitted to the demands of the British; but the London papers do not credit it. Great doubt is also thrown on the recent news of the burning of the factories at Canton. Later intelligence from China is anxiously looked for.

Rumors of the modification of the British Cabinet continue. The Aberdeen party is to be introduced.

Commercial.—Cotton advanced from one sixteenth to an eighth. Sales of the two days, 15,500 bales.

Breadstuffs had a declining tendency.

Murder.—A murder was recently committed in Stokes County on the person of Dr. Petross, in his own house, by Wm. Fodrell, who is now in prison, and has made a confession of the whole deed, as having been perpetrated by him.

Salem Press.

Mortality in Goldsboro'.—The Goldsboro' Tribune of Thursday, under the head of "Awful Mortality," says: "We understand that nine persons, white and black, died in this place during Saturday and Sunday last. We know nothing of the particulars, not even having heard the cause of any of the deaths."

MARRIED,

Near Terebinthe, N. C., on the 22d ult., by S. R. Hawley, Esq., Mr. DANIEL WARD, of Owensville, N. C., to Miss LUCINDA, youngest daughter of Mr. Nathan Wheeler.

DIED,

In this vicinity, after three days' illness, on the 13th inst., Mrs. MARTHA WOMACK, wife of Mr. John Womack, aged about 44 years. She left four children to mourn their loss.

At the residence of her father, in Chatham co., N. C., on the 20th of January, 1857, Miss SARAH ANN YARBROUGH, daughter of Joseph W. Yarbrough, in the 11th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 16.

BACON—	11 a 12	LARD—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	12¾ a 12¾	Cuba,	50 a 52
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 12	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 40 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 25 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	90 a 00
Super.	6 75 a 0 00	Apple do,	65 a 70
Fine,	6 25 a 0 00	Whiskey,	60 a 00
Scratched,	5 75 a 0 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	a 1 00	Yellow dip,	2 50 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 50 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0	Hard,	1 30 a 0 00
Peas,	90 a 0 00	Spirits,	45 a 46
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Considerable quantity in market this morning, principal sales 11 to 11½.

Cotton—We report no change.

Flour—Very little variation.

Whiskey—Rather dull.

Freights from Wilmington to New York have largely advanced, and great difficulty in getting freight off even at the advance.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin dip Turpentine 2 85, hard 1 65. Spirits quiet, no sales. Rosin 1 10. Tar 1 30. Cotton 12, 12¼ and 12½.

At Charleston, cotton 11½ to 13½, a rise of ¼ to ½.

Total receipts of cotton, 2,100,165 bales, against 2,090,491 last year. Increase 9,674.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Feb'y 14, Strs Rowan and Magnolia, with Passengers, and goods for W P Elliott, C T Haigh & Sons, J G Warren, J H Harris, J Hales, F Gardner, D & W McLaurin, J W Powers & Co, J Williams, J H Pritchet, R S French, G Deming.

Cape Fear Co. Feb'y 15, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for G W Williams & Co, H Erambert, Dr D W C Benbow, E & L Russell, G McNeill, J Worth & Sons, Worth & Utley, A A McKethan, E Glover, Hon W Winslow, J H Hall, J Martine, A Johnson, Jr

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 11.—Schrs Ella, Wave, Telegraph, Midyett, Iowa, fm Hyde county, C B Glover fm Sneed's Ferry, J C Manson fm Shallotte. 12.—Ann Maria fm Lockwood's Folly, Odd Fellow from do., Eureka fm Smithville, H E Weston and G M Smith fm New York. 13—Schr. James Buchanan from Lockwood's Folly.

Pay Up.—Those indebted to this office for subscription, advertising and printing, will oblige us by settling their accounts with our agent, Mr. C. C. McCrummen, who will attend the Courts in this Circuit for the purpose.

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf] NEW YORK.

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

NOTICE.

I HEREBY authorize and empower my son, George L. Johnson, to use my name in any transaction of business whatever, settling accounts, making or renewing notes, drawing checks, or otherwise

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13. 82-3t

NORTHERN IRISH POTATOES.

25 BBLS. received this morning, for sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Feb'y 16, 1857. 82-2w

LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS.

JONES'S 3d Law and 2d Equity, just completed, for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 13, 1857.

VALUABLE LAND

AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to move to the South West, is desirous to sell his well known Tract of Land, lying in Stanly county, and on the waters of the Yadkin River containing

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES.

Said land is well timbered, and that which is cleared is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. A good Dwelling House, out Houses, Barns, &c., are upon the said tract.

Belonging to the said tract, is a most

VALUABLE MERCHANT'S MILL,

situated on the Yadkin river; said Mill is entirely new, contains three runners, and is located directly opposite the Yadkin Manufacturing Company. The water power on said tract, is regarded by competent judges as superior to any in the State.

Any amount of Machinery can be used successfully on the river, and roads to and from the Mills are good and superior to any other roads, leading to any other Mill in Stanly county.

Persons wishing to engage in Manufacturing pursuits, would do well to call on the subscriber. He has several other tracts, not adjoining the above, which he would also like to sell.

Terms made easy. Those wishing to buy such property, can at all times find the subscriber on the premises. MARVEL KIRK.

Stanly Co., N. C., Feb'y 10, 1857. 82*3m

Donaldson Academy.

TEACHERS:

GEORGE MCNEILL, A. M., Principal.

GEORGE A. CAIRNS, A. B., Associate do.

JOSEPH A. JEFFREYS, Assistant Eng. Dep.

THE Winter Session of this Institution will close on Friday, 13th February, when an Examination of the Students will be held, which the public are invited to attend.

The Spring term will begin on Wednesday the 18th of February, and continue 20 weeks.

The rates of Tuition are as heretofore, viz:

Primary Course, per quarter,	$ 5 00
Advanced English Course, do.,	7 50
Do. with Latin, do.,	10 00
Full Classical Course, do.,	11 50

During the session just closing, there have been 60 students in attendance, and the Principal is encouraged to expect a still larger number hereafter.

He has secured the services of an Assistant in the English Department, and his patrons are assured that no pains will be spared to promote the improvement of his pupils.

In connection with the Academy there is an excellent boarding Establishment, where parents at a distance may find for their sons a safe and pleasant home.

Feb'y 5, 1857. 79-1sw-*2ti

Emily R. Gause by her Committee *vs.* James H. Lane and wife, and others.

Bill for sale of Negroes and relief.

IN obedience to an order in the above case from the Court of Equity for Marlboro' District, S. C., I will sell, on Thursday, the 5th day of March next, at the Market House, in the Town of Wilmington, N. C., to the highest bidder, the following named

NEGROES,

to-wit: Robert and wife Lucinda, and child Mary, Hannah, Sam, Dick and Kitty. Terms—one, two and three years, with interest payable annually on the whole amount from day of sale. Purchasers to give bond with two or more sureties and a mortgage of the negroes to secure the payment of the purchase money, and pay for papers.

A. D. CAMPBELL, Committee.

Feb'y 12, 1857. 82-t5thM

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term 1857.

Jane G. Boggan adm'x de bonis non of Randall McKay *vs.* Catharine McKay, Robert McKay.

Petition for Settlement

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

82*6w] J. WHITE, Clerk.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Profitable and Honorable Employment!

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter,

WM. A. KINSLER,

Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

Feb'y 17. 82-3t*pd

Flora MacDonald.

JUST printed and for sale at this Office, a Lecture delivered by JAMES BANKS, Esq. on the Life and Character of FLORA MCDONALD.

Price 10 cents. A liberal deduction made by the dozen or hundred copies.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1857.

Fresh Garden Seed.

GROWTH OF 1856.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE has received a very large supply of Garden Seed, which he offers at wholesale and retail.

These seeds were selected for him and are all genuine.

ALSO,

Blue Grass Seed.

Lucerne Seed.

Chinese Sugar Cane Seed and Onion sets.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan. 18, 1857. 78-6wi

1857.

Garden Seeds!!

Warranted the Growth of 1856.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & CO., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.

Jan'y 14, 1857. 73-12m

TRUST SALE.

THE subscriber, as Trustee of Duncan M. Buie, will offer for sale, on Saturday the 21st of February, the following property, viz:

Three Tracts of Land on the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road, including the tract on which said Buie now lives, about 13 miles from Fayetteville.

One Horse and Buggy and Harness; together with all the Household and Kitchen Furniture and Farming utensils of said Buie.

All the creditors of said Buie will find it to their interest to attend the sale.

W. McL. McKAY, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 26, 1857. 76ts

Town papers copy.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my PLANTATION on the West side of Cape Fear, 2 miles below Fayetteville. I would sell 500 acres or more; it consists of River Swamp and Sand Hill Land.

Also my House and Lot on Ramsey Street.

One Lot corner Dick and Person Streets.

One House and Lot corner of Frink's Alley and Orange Street.

10 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.

12 Shares Plank Road Stock.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, Dec'r 1, 1856. 61tf

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he can be found at the Store of C. E. Leete, where he will be glad to see them.

J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 8, 1857. 72-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

55 Chambers Street and 33 Reade Street,

OPPOSITE THE PARK,

WILL be prepared on and after Jan'y 1st to open their SPRING IMPORTATION, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of choice, novel and desirable

Silk and Fancy Goods.

Adapted especially to the wants of first class North Carolina Merchants, and which will be offered at the very lowest market prices.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 71-3m

Fire Insurance.

WE refer our readers to the annual statement of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, which will be found in another column. This successful institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1819, with a perpetual charter. Its capital is $500,000, and its accumulations exceed $800,000 more, making its entire assets over $1,300,000, invested as detailed in the statement referred to. These results indicate that during the period of nearly forty years since its organization, (without a single change of its chief officer,) its business has been conducted with judgment and prudence. It has been thus far successful in an eminent degree, discharging, as we are informed, all its obligations by the payment of about *ten million dollars* for losses, without asking a day's delay in any instance. It has had but little litigation, notwithstanding the immense number of transactions made. In order to attain as much *certainty* as possible in such a business as insurance, it has been the practice of the Company, for several years, at great labor, carefully to classify and arrange their risks into about fifty distinct classes, so as to ascertain the amount insured on each class, the amount of premiums received thereon, and the amount of losses upon each. This classification, extending over a long period, and covering property to a very large amount, furnishes reliable data, and presents a sound, substantial basis of actual experience, upon which to conduct its business. Insurance is not a matter of luck or chance, as many suppose; its hazards are ascertainable, and its principles are capable of being reduced to a system, the practical working and results of which are as certain as that of any other business. The Ætna Company, by adhering rigidly to its system, and placing its business upon a healthy basis, has obtained the confidence of the community to an extent surpassed by no other Company in the U. States, and has increased its business and its income from year to year with a steady growth. One great source of its security is the wide distribution of its risks—a policy which it pursues with great strictness—limiting the amount to be covered in each locality. By this course it has passed, with comparative impunity, through some of the most sweeping and destructive fires, which have swallowed up other companies less cautious in their business. It is a system like this, based upon experience, which gives stability and soundness to a company, and to the assured confidence and security.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital $500,000. Assets 1,307,903 42.

T. K. BRACE, President. E. G. RIPLEY, Vice President. T. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.—T. K. Brace, S. Tudor, J. Church, R. Buell, M. A. Tuttle, E. Flower, E. A. Bulkeley, R. Mather, E. G. Ripley, S. S. Ward, H. Z. Pratt, G. F. Davis, A. Dunham, D. Hillyer, T. A. Alexander, W. Keney.

ASSETS: JANUARY 1, 1857.

Cash in hand and in Phoenix Bank,				$63,733 80
Cash on special deposite in Hartford Bks,				226,125 00
Cash in Agents' hands, balances,				124,860 08
Money due, secured by mortgage,				6,751 08
Real estate, unencumbered,				47,635 01
Bills receivable,				20,109 98
72 Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 per cent.,				72,000 00
9 Income Bonds, 7		"		4,500 00
10 Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent.,				10,250 00
10 Hartford City Bonds, 6		"		10,000 00
5 Milwaukee City Bonds, 10		"		5,000 00
500 shares	Hartford & N. Haven R. R. stk,			60,000 00
105	Hartford & Providence	ditto,		5,250 00
107	Boston & Worcester	ditto,		9,630 00
150	Connecticut River	ditto,		11,250 00
50	Connecticut River Co.	ditto,		1,250 00
50	Stafford Bank Stock,			5,150 00
50	Citizens'	"	Waterbury,	5,150 00
36	Eagle	"	Providence,	1,872 00
300	Phoenix	"	Hartford,	32,400 00
200	Farm. & Mech.	"	"	27,000 00
308	Exchange	"	"	16,015 00
240	State	"	"	31,250 00
100	City	"	"	12,300 00
100	Bk Htf'd Co.	"	"	10,600 00
150	Conn. River	"	"	10,050 00
296	Hartford	"	"	39,368 00
100	Charter Oak	"	"	12,000 00
15	Mech. & Trad.	"	Jersey City,	1,500 00
200	Merchants' Ex.	"	New York,	19,800 00
200	North River	"	"	10,500 00
800	Mechanics'	"	"	23,400 00
150	Bk N. America	"	"	16,200 00
200	Bank America	"	"	23,600 00
200	" Republic	"	"	24,400 00
100	" Commonwealth Stk	"		10,200 00
180	" of New York,	"		21,600 00
480	Broadway Bank Stock,	"		15,600 00
400	People's	"	"	11,000 00
400	Union	"	"	23,600 00
100	Hanover	"	"	10,000 00
243	Ocean	"	"	11,907 00
200	Metropolitan	"	"	22,000 00
418	Butchers' & Drovers'		"	13,062 50
200	Importers' & Traders'		"	21,600 00
200	Amer. Ex. Bk Stock,		"	22,800 00
133	" " scrip,		"	3,331 47
410	Merchants'	"	"	27,265 00
150	Market	"	"	16,500 00
28	City	"	"	3,255 00
120	Nassau	"	"	12,960 00
139	Manhattan Co.	"	"	9,521 50
250	Phoenix	"	"	5,700 00
125	" rights,	"	"	200 00
100	U. S. Trust Co. Stock,		"	10,800 00
150	N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. Stk,		"	24,000 00
200	Ohio	"	" "	19,200 00
				$1,307,903 42

LIABILITIES:—Unsettled Claims not due, $166,609 15

☞ Agent of the above Company in Fayetteville, N. C., E. J. HALE.

The Old North State in 1776—

Second Series, being Revolutionary Incidents and Sketches of Character in North Carolina, by Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D. D. Price $1 25.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; negro house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1½ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1¼ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Slabs, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D. KIRKSEY.

Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 35-*tf

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.

D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.

Aug. 8, 1856. 33*tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 9th of December 1856, his negro man ANDREW. Andrew is of a dark copper color; is about 19 or 20 years of age; has lost the fore-finger of his left hand; is spare built, not weighing more than 145 or 150 lbs.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any convenient jail.

H. BULLOCH, Jr.

Marysville, Robeson Co., N. C., Jan'y 31, 1857. } 78-3m*pd

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL,

J. D. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

THE location of this School at Greensboro', N. C., will at once attract the attention of those who have sons to educate. No place in the State is more accessible, and in health and morality it is unsurpassed.

The next session will commence on the 2d Monday in January 1857. For further information address the Principal.

Greensboro,' N. C., Nov'r 26, 1856. 61*3m

Further Supplies of Books.

THE Humorous Poetry of the English Language;
Home and the World, by Mrs. Rives of Va.;
Poetical Works and "Rejected Addresses" of Horace and James Smith;
Beaumarchais and his Times;
Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon and Josephine;
The Lady's Almanac for 1857;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;
Memoir of Susan Allibone;
Knight's Pictorial Half-Hours;
Ready Reckoners; The Mystic Circle;
Bullion's Practical Lessons in English Grammar.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct. 22, 1856. 50tf

STANDARD LITERATURE.

THE Waverly Novels 27 vols. cloth and half calf;
Cooper's Novels;
Irving's Works, 15 vols;
Prescott's Conquest of Peru and Mexico;
" Lives of Ferdinand and Isabella;
" Life of Philip the 2d;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate, 2 vols;
The Statesman's Manual, 4 vols;
Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols;
Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution;
Webster's Works, 6 vols;
Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay;
Memoir of S. S. Prentiss of Miss;
Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson;
Memoir of Wm. Wirt by Kennedy;
Life of Wise and Virginia Politics in 1855;
Garland's Life of John Randolph;
Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville;
Abbott's Life of Napoleon, 2 vols; Abbott's Histories;
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry;
Life of Wm. Pinckney of Md.;
Bayard Taylor's India, China and Japan;
Com. Perry's Japan Expedition;
Lieber on Civil Liberty and Self Government;
The Physical Geography of the Sea, by Lieut. Maury,
Liberty and Slavery, by Bledsoe of Virginia;
Southey's Common Place Book;
Life and Corres. of Southey;
The Spectator;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
The Scottish Gael, or Manners, Antiquities, and Customs of Scotland;
The Scots Worthies, by John Howie;
Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott;
Chambers's Life and Works of Robert Burns,
Hamilton's Discussions in Philosophy and Literature;
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland;
Chambers' Miscellanies;
Proctor's History of the Crusades, illustrated;
Woodfall's Junius; Hannah More's Works;
Plutarch's Lives; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson;
Novels and Tales by Maria Edgeworth;
Addison, Burke and Johnson's Works;
Millman's Gibbon's Rome;
Hallam's Works; Cosmos, by Humbolt;
Men and Women of the 18th Century by Houssaye;
The Guide to Social Happiness, by Mrs. Ellis;
Family Monitor by the same Author;
Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England;
The Modern British Essayists, 7 vols;
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, Scott, Hemans and other Poets in various syles of binding; The Boston Edition of the British Poets, &c., &c.

Oct 29 E. J. HALE & SON

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.

Sept. 26, 1855. 39-



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

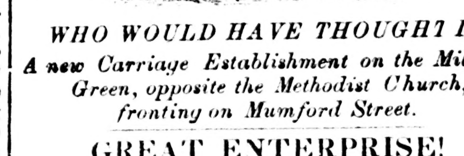
We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

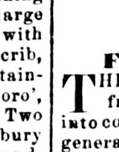
Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf





J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2. 45t

Roman Catholicism Spiritually Considered,

by the Rev. Chas. P. Jones, of the N. C. Conference. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 22, 1856.

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

LOST.

LAST Night, between the Market House and the Dobbin House, a small PORTE MONNIA, containing about $25 or $30, consisting of two Five Dollar Gold pieces, three Two-and-a-Half Gold pieces and four One Dollar Gold; also some small change and a bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above described Purse and Money.

WM. McLEOD.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1856. 10-tf

Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical;

or the conditions and course of the life of man. By John William Draper, M. D., LL. D.

Illustrated with 300 Wood Engravings.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

"The Old North State in 1776,"

by Caruthers,—first Series. A further supply just received.

Also, the 2d Series of the same work.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

Farmer's and Planter's Almanac, for 1857.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 15.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Hills of Shatemuc, by Miss Warner, Author of the "Wide Wide World;" Household Mysteries, a Romance of Southern Life; School Books, &c., just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Copying Ink, and Copying Books

just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

June 4.

New Music for the Piano and Guitar,

just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 22.

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.



THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.



THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Locksville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him.

NATHAN KING.

June 25. 17-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

FREIGHTING ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a **REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.** from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.

Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

North Carolina Readers.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, *upon very favorable terms*, to Teachers, Booksellers, Merchants, Book Pedlars, and others, the **SERIES of NORTH CAROLINA READERS**, Nos. 1 and 2, by PROFESSOR HUBBARD, of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq. now Superintendent of Common Schools. E. J. HALE & SON.

Cape Fear Land for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

April 8. 94-tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of

BEDSTEADS

of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.

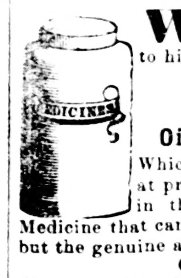
A. M. CAMPBELL.

April 9. 94-y

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,



WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns. By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

Sept. 24. 42-

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years—children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given.

BARTH'W FULLER.

April 29. 500-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

A RARE CHANCE!

The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.

THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.

This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.

The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.

For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Sept. 11, 1856. 38tf

Blanks for sale here.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 8th of SEPTEMBER.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr Stradella will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs Stradella the Department of Painting, &c.

H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 25, 1856. 30-tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Hollow-ware,

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders. Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1856. 54-Y

HARPER'S WEEKLY JOURNAL.

SPECIMEN copies of this new work may be seen at the Book Store, where subscriptions will be received. We will deliver it in Fayetteville, free of postage, at $2 50, cash in advance, (which will be a saving of the postage to subscribers.)

Jan'y 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

F. DAVISON, M. D.,

Surgeon Dentist,

INTENDING to locate permanently in Fayetteville, hopes to make it the interest of all who need the services of a Dentist to give him the care of their Teeth. Having had eight years' experience, and being acquainted with the work of the best Dentists North or South, he pledges himself to give all operations entrusted to his hands that careful thorough work and complete finish, that it cannot be bettered by any Dentist in the United States.

Persons having teeth that are considered hopeless, and past redemption, will do well to give him a call before having them extracted, as thousands of teeth are sacrificed that the requisite knowledge and skill would save and make useful.

Please give him a trial, and if he does not redeem his pledge will forfeit his work.

☞ Office at Fayetteville Hotel.

Dec'r 26, 1856. 68tf

He will wait on Ladies at their residences if desired.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.

D. C. McINTYRE.
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.

Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

JUST RECEIVED,

20 QUARTER BOXES RAISINS.
20 Half " "
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
20 " Cheese.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.

Dec'r 15. 65tf

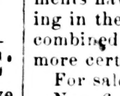
GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

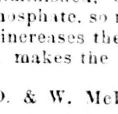
Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf



J. C. Thomson



IS now receiving a large and complete STOCK OF GOODS in his line, viz:

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

In all varieties, which he offers for sale at low prices for ☞ CASH, or to *prompt paying customers.*

He returns his thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

September 3, 1856. 36tf

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving a very large STOCK, embracing every thing in the Dry Goods line with

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

Which they will sell CHEAP for Cash or approved Notes, at WHOLESALE only. We invite Merchants visiting this market to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

SECOND STOCK THIS FALL.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

Second Fall & Winter Stock of Goods,

To which they call the attention of Merchants making their purchases in this market.

Oct. 16, 1856. 48-tf

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

Seventy Likely Negroes,

And 2000 acres of Land for Sale.

Sale on Tuesday, March the 3d, 1857.

AS Agents of Mary Collins, Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Michael Collins, dec'd, we shall offer for sale, at the late residence of Michael Collins, dec'd, one mile Northwest of Ridgeway, Warren county,

70 likely Negroes,

Devised in his will to be sold on a credit of twelve months, bonds to bear interest from date, and satisfactorily secured.

The above negroes are mostly young and very likely. Upwards of 30 between the ages of 8 and 15. Among them is a Shoemaker, Carpenters, Blacksmith, Cooper and a first-rate Miller, and an old family Weaver, good Cooks, &c.

We shall also sell, on a credit of five years, bonds bearing interest from date, and to be satisfactorily secured—(interest to be paid annually)—all his LANDS consisting of four tracts: one on Nutbush creek, near the Granville line, containing 800 acres, with a valuable Grist Mill, which has yielded a toll of 500 barrels of corn per annum. Another tract of 72 acres, situated two miles north of Ridgeway, with a valuable Flour Mill upon it, its manufactory equal to any in the State. Also another tract, known as the Caswell Drake tract, containing between 4 and 500 acres. Also that very desirable Residence and tract of land on which the deceased lived containing 450 acres. The three last tracts adjoin, and can be arranged to suit purchasers, though the property will be exposed publicly.

These farms are all situated in a healthy and pleasant section of Warren county, N. C., and in wealthy and highly intelligent neighborhoods. These lands are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat and Corn. Each tract has improvements upon them, the first and the last named have very comfortable dwelling houses, and every necessary out-house, &c.

Persons desiring to purchase any or all of the property, will address W. F. Collins, for further particulars, at Raleigh, or T. C. Collins, Ridgeway.

The lands can be shown those who may wish to examine them, by applying to the Executrix or either of her Agents. An rare may pass before such an opportunity is offered in real estate for sale.

W. F. COLLINS, } Agents.
T. C. COLLINS, }

Dec'r 19, 1856. 67ts

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 61*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of

S. M. THOMAS & BRO.,

For the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business at the Store occupied by S. M. Thomas, (Market Square) where we will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected **Stock of Goods.** Embracing

Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, and a large and *choice* selection of ***GROCERIES***, (Liquors excepted.)

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined not to be undersold by any House for CASH.

Prompt and personal attention paid to orders.

S. M. THOMAS,
HENRY T. THOMAS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 2, 1856.

A CARD.

I RETURN my sincere thanks to my friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me. As I have ample encouragement from my friends, should I remain, and to give everybody the opportunity of trading with *Thomas*, I have concluded to continue business in this City, and solicit the continuation of the patronage of my friends, customers and the public generally to the concern of S. M. Thomas & Bro.

S. M. THOMAS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 2, 1857. 78*6t

Auction Emporium.

THE subscriber has opened an Auction Sales Room in the building one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, up stairs, where he will be glad to receive consignments of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize.

☞ Particular attention paid to sales of STOCKS, REAL or PERSONAL ESTATE.

C. E. LEETE, Auctioneer.

Feb'y 9. 80-4t

TO TEACHERS.

WANTED immediately, a Teacher of experience and ability, and one that can teach Latin and Greek, to take charge of the Baker's Creek Academy in the county of Bladen. A small School of about twenty scholars. A salary of Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be guaranteed. The location is pleasant and healthy, and the society of the neighborhood good.

None need apply but those of unquestionable morality and ability.

THOS. D. McDOWELL.
DUNCAN CROMARTIE.
JAS. GILLESPIE.
DAVID LEWIS.
J. W. LESESNE.
R. S. GILLESPIE.

Feb'y 2, 1857. 78-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1856.

Allen Inman vs. Jonathan W. Regan.

Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said Jonathan W. Regan to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton on the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there to plead or replevy, or final judgment will be given against him.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of said Court, at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1856. This December 22d, 1856.

72*6w] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

John R. Carter *vs.* Peter Prevatt, Giles Leitch, William W. Gunn.

THIS is a Bill filed in the Court of Equity for the county of Robeson aforesaid, by John R. Carter against Peter Prevatt, Giles Leitch and William W. Gunn, to restrain the said Defendants herein from issuing any Execution on a certain Judgment lately rendered at a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law, held for the county of Robeson, on the 3d Monday in January 1857, in a certain cause wherein Peter Prevatt who sues to the use of Giles Leitch, assignee of William W. Gunn, is Plaintiff, and the said John R. Carter is Defendant.

Affidavit has been made before me that the said William W. Gunn is a non resident of this State.

This is therefore to notify said William W. Gunn to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

R. S. FRENCH, Cl'k & Master in Equity.

Feb'y 5, 1857. 80*6w